The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893. NO. 35.

CAPITAL GOSSIP

CLEVELAND RETURNED TO WASHINGTON LAST WEEK.

The President Proves Himself to be a Hard-working Man—Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth also Returned to The White House.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—President Cleveland has never worked harder since he became President than he has done since his return to Washington. In addition to his desk work, of itself a task for an ordinary man, he has held important conferences with every member of his cabinet upon matters pertaining to their several departments; with several Senators on the lookout for the passage of the silver repeal bill, and with chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee upon the new tariff bill, public hearings upon which were today begun by that committee, to be continued until the 20 inst. In short, Mr. Cleveland has, after his vacation, taken up his numerous public duties with the vigor which has always characterized his administration of public affairs. To see and talk with him two minutes will convince any man that the talk about his health being undermined and broken is arrant nonsense. He was overworked; needed rest; and now that he has had it he is all right again.

It is now acknowledged by the staunchest opponent of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law that the opposition to repeal is gradually melting away. A majority of the Senators will vote for repeal when a vote can be reached, and the only delay that can arise after all the Senators have been given an opportunity to express their sentiments will be by fillibustering. To what extent fillibustering will be carried on is not yet apparent, but it is certain that a number of Senators who are strongly opposed to unconditional repeal—such men as Morgan, of Alabama, and Peffer, of Kansas—will refuse to aid in fillibustering to prevent a vote, and Senator Vorhees, who is in charge of the repeal bill, has given notice of his intention to use extreme measures, if necessary, to force a vote upon the bill, as soon as it becomes apparent that the debate is being prolonged for no other purpose than to stave off a vote. It is now thought by those who favor repeal that a vote can be reached in two, or at the outside, three weeks. The gamblers are usually good judges of the way the wind blows and they are offering odds that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law will be repealed before the first of October. I saw one bet of $100 to $40 made, the gambler taking the $100 end, and later offering to give four to one up to $1,000, without takers. Still it is certain that the bill will not pass the Senate without a bitter struggle, which will probably be one of the most memorable in the history of the Senate. This struggle is expected to begin with a continuous session of the Senate, when the attempt will be made to wear out the opposition, and thus force a vote.

The House is still debating the proposed new rules reported from the committee on rules last week, and until they have been adopted no bill can be introduced, except by unanimous consent, and that is seldom given. Among the most important amendments which the House has already added to the rules is that giving the committee on Coinage and the committee on Banking and Currency the same privilege that the committee on Appropriations and that on Ways and Means have had—that of reporting bills at any time. During the debate ex-Speader Reed has continuously sought to make discord among the Democrats, but up to this time he has succeeded in doing nothing except making an exhibit of himself. While the Democrats have differences among themselves as to some of the rules reported, they are able to settle them, and will settle them without Reed's interference.

There is very little talk now about the extra session being a short one. There is so much to be done that nearly all the members have about come to the conclusion that it is better to stay through the fall than to be compelled to stay here through the entire summer next year. Something has got to be done to increase the revenues of the Government, in order to avoid a big deficit at the end of the present fiscal year, and it is likely that after the repeal bill is disposed of President Cleveland will have some reccommendation to make on the subject. It is his wish, and also that of Secretary Carlisle, that the needs of the Treasury shall not be mixed up with the silver question.

Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth—soon to be promoted to Miss Cleveland—returned with the President, and the whole family is now comfortably domiciled at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland is well and looking splendidly.

Senator Dolph made a speech in the Senate Saturday afternoon in favor of his bill appropeiating $500,000 to carry out the provisions of the Geary anti-Chinese law that hardly made pleasing reading for the new Chinese minister, who the same day presented his credentials to Secretary Gresham.

Vote for Condo.

The Republicans nominated Shady Harter for sheriff upon the belief of capturing Democratic votes. Mr. Harter was once elected upon the Republican ticket by Democratic votes, and we think that is enough. Mr. Harter never was anything but a Republican and always votes and works to keep the Republicans in office and power.

We have an excellent man, John P. Condo, on the Democratic ticket for sheriff, and no Democrat, we trust, will throw his vote to a Republican. Mr. Condo is eminently fit for the office of sheriff; he is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and every good Democrat will support him. We think the Republicans will waken up in November to find Shady Harter sent up to the shades of Salt river, and that Democrats will not be gulled into defeating so good a man as Mr. Condo.

When You Sign Your Name.

A signature should always be legibly written—a fact that is frequently ignored by persons who write the body of the letter quite plainly, says the New York *Evening World*. From long habit the name is hastily slurred over in a way to puzzle even decipherers of blind handwriting. The signature of one's name has the force of vouching for or verifying what precedes it and for this reason, if no other, it should be an act of importance and care. Nothing is regarded with more contempt than an anonymous letter, showing, as it does, that somebody is ashamed or afraid to be known as its author, and though probably never intended that way, an illegibly signed epistle has much the same effect.

Came at the Right Time.

The adoption of the free text book system came just at the right time. The scarcity of employment and the dullness of the times would have made the buying of text books for the term a serious task for many parents. It is no trifling matter to supply a boy or girl with books and supplies necessary for successful work at school, and this year in particular, it would have been impossible for some parents to have bought the necessary books for their children, and quite a number of boys and girls would thus have been kept away from school on account of not having the necessary books and no means of procuring them.

Will not Try the Experiment.

THE REPUBLICANS of this county are counting their chickens before they are hatched. They boast they will elect two commissioners and thus control the next board. We think the taxpayers of our county had all the Republican control of the commissioners' office they wanted, and more too, in the former board, and they are not in a mood to try the experiment again. Messrs. Goodhart and Adams have been faithful, and will be re-elected as they deserve. Let no Democrat listen to any Republican syren song to get votes to make the next board of commissioners Republican.

Dressing up the Pike.

The work of giving the pike a top dressing of crushed stone is still going on. Teams and stone pounders are busy right along on the job. The stone is soft sand stone which will soon be ground into sand by the driving done over it. Pity it is not lime stone which is so abundant around here, it would have been far more lasting than the sandstone. The stone crusher, down the road, is still busy crushing up the stone fence along Dinge's field, and keeps three teams busy hauling away the crushed stone.

Change of Firm.

The firm of Huyett, Meyer & Boozer has changed by Mr. D. J. Meyer disposing of his interest to E. N. Huyett. The firm henceforth will be Huyett & Boozer, who will carry on the implement shops and foundry upon the same extensive scale as heretofore.

The farm of Huyette & Meyer, near Linden Hall, is now the sole property of D. J. Meyer, who purchased Mr. Huyett's half interest in the same.

Newly Painted.

The house occupied by Wesley Henney, on Main street, has been greatly improved and beautified by a fresh coat of paint on the exterior. Our town is always up with the times in beautiful and neatly kept homes.

THE WEATHER.

As Predicted by Dr. Hicks for the Month of September.

Dr. Hicks predicts the storm period central on August 31 will give us the major part of its storm during the three first days of September. The month will open with high temperature in all the country, except, perhaps, the extreme west and north, from which point storms will have moved, most likely, and the change of wind and temperature will have set in behind them. Central regions will get the crisis of the heat and storms about the 1st to 2nd, and eastern sections about the 2nd to 3rd. The change to cooler will follow promptly everywhere and dominate the weather until the return to storm conditions on and touching the reactionary 6th and 7th. A short-lived cool spurt will follow in the wake of reactionary storms, reaching all parts twelve to twenty-four hours after the storms pass east of given points. From the 10th to the 15th of September is always marked by abnormal electrical excitement. The new moon is on the morning of the 10th, and a storm period is central on the 12th. We therefore advise that all storm developments about the 10th to 14th be quietly watched. It is apt to grow very warm, the barometer will fluctuate, finally falling to danger readings in many places, and black clouds with heavy storms will visit all parts. Cyclones are likely to develop in the equatorial regions, striking our southern coasts in their progress north and east, and causing danger to shipping on the Atlantic, and far inland from the Atlantic many active storms. After the elemental battles, the gates leading to North Polar space will be opened and the advance forces of boreas will rush in, causing a very marked change to cooler. Frosts are very apt to result in many northern places. Be on the watch for them. The change may suddenly drop upon you on the heels of the first storm dash. Storms may suddenly develop at any time when our globe is passing its equinox, but the most marked disturbances will appear at the regular times. About the 17th and 18th will center a change to warmer weather with threatening storms. Autumnal blasts will miss no opportunity to break in from the north after every equinoctial storm. Be on the watch to the north for frost.

On the 22nd our Equator cuts the sun, making day and night equal everywhere, and introducing Spring to the Southern and Autumn to the Northern Hemisphere. These great forces cannot shift to opposite ends of our rushing, restless world without causing many conflicts of atmosphere and electricity. From the 21st to 26th we sail past the center of our Autumnal equinox. The "Vulcan" period is central on the 23rd, Mercury is central on the 25th, and the moon is full on the same date. These facts warrant us in warning of dangerous storm possibilities, say about 22nd to 26th, inclusive. A good sized polar wave will spread over our deck from the northwest after the storms, overtaking their northern and western flanks, and changing the rain, possibly into early sleet and snow. Very cool weather will follow, generally, up to the closing days of the month, at which time it will grow warmer, and reactionary storms will be on as the month expires.

The "Spangler Sentinel."

We are in receipt of the first number of a new journal, the *Spangler Sentinel*, publilshed at Spangler, Cambria county, Pa., which place was named after our distinguished townsman, Col. J. L. Spangler. The *Sentinal* is neat and interesting in its get-up. Republican in its "religion," and devoted to its local interests. In this issue is contained a life-like portrait of Col. Spangler, accompanied by an interesting sketch of his life. Success to the *Sentinel* and the new town—may it boom on and ever, and keep the *Brand-on* of a good hotel.

We see from the *Sentinal* that our pleasant Jim. McClain is out there, too, at the head of a good many useful enterprises.

Game Law.

As the time draws nigh when the huntsman will hie himself away to the forest, the following synopsis of the game law for Pennsylvania will be interesting to many of our readers: Deer may be killed from October 1st to December 1st; squirrels, September 1st to January 1st; rabbits, November 1st to January 1st, (hunting with ferrets strictly prohibited;) plover, July 15th to January 1st; woodcock, July 4th to January 1st; pheasants, October 15th to January 1st; quail, November 1st to December 15th; reedbirds, September 1st to December 1st.

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ILLEGAL FISHING

VIOLATORS TO BE BROUGHT TO TIME.

A Well-Laid Scheme to Catch Violators of the Laws.—The Law to be Enforced to the Letter.

We understand secret detectives have been appointed for different parts of the county to watch for illegal fishermen from fall to spring. The detectives are men from their respective sections who know who the persons are that violate the fish laws. These detectives will simply get the names of the violators of the law, also of competent witnesses, and all report to an attorney for prosecution at April term of court. The detective is not to appear in any of the cases and will not be known.

No violator of the fish laws, say he violates the law during the fall or winter months, will know that his name is on the list for prosecution until the warrant is served the latter part of March for trial at April term. The REPORTER having been put in knowledge of these facts it would earnestly caution all to be careful to obey the law, a net set like the above is bound to make a haul if there is illegal fishing.

The detective may sometimes even be among the fellows guilty of illegal fishing, be prosecuted along with the rest, and his fine paid out the half of the fund obtained from these fines which half goes to the prosecution. The detective in addition gets a liberal share of the balance for his work. This is ingenious, and set up so you won't know "who struck Billy Patterson."

Tally-Ho Party.

A tally-ho coach from Lewistown, arrived here last Friday, at midnight, consisting of half dozen gents and as many young ladies. Their coach reminded us of the old-time stage coaches of the days of Mike Buoy and Waddy Graham; only this one had three seats on deck where the young men could enjoy an opon air ride. The party remained here until Saturday noon and then with their four-in-hand, and a trumpet blast, they left in merry mood for Penn cave.

The tally-ho party, after their return from the cave, drove back to Centre Hall, remaining here over Sunday, attending services, including Christian Endeavor meeting, to which association they also belong. Their entire conduct was that of perfect ladies and gentlemen, devoid of the usual boisterousness of such parties. The party left Monday forenoon for Lewistown, having spent a most enjoyable time.

The party consisted of the following: From Philadelphia, Mrs. J. T. McClure, and the Misses Jacob, Mann, and Gertrude. From Washington, D. C., Miss Warner. From Lewistown: The Misses Hoover and Franciscus, and Mr. Irvin, Will Woods, and Chas. Kline. From Burnham: R. A. Stevenson.

Made a Good Selection.

Professor M. S. Ihlsing, who for a long time has been the head of the Colorado School of mines, has been chosen for the head of the department of mining engineering at the Pennsylvania State College. He has reached the college and is busily engaged in arranging his department for work at the opening of the college year, September 13. He will be ably assisted by Professor Stock, formerly of Lehigh University, and Professor Hoplains, late of the geological survey of Arkansas, so that the department will take high rank as a school of mines at its inception. Professor Ihlsing will spend some time in the mining regions of Pennsylvania before the college term opens to become more familiar with the needs of our mining interests.

A Little Discipline.

On Saturday night, says last week's Mifflintown *Herald*, white-caps treated a citizen of West Fayette to a little discipline, that while unlawful and reprehensible, may prove salutary to him and others of similar loose morals. It seems that for some time he, although a man of family, has been running after and devoting his attention to a single woman, to the grief of his wife and disrepute of the neighborhood. On that night he was caught at the home of his inamorata, taken out, his long bushy whiskers partly shaved off, tried, condemned to death, and a rope put around his neck for execution. Like all cowardly transgressors he begged piteously for mercy, which was granted, on condition that he turns over a new leaf, which promise he had better never shirk.

Meet in Bellefonte.

Teachers' Institute for Centre county will meet in Bellefonte, in Garman's opera house, on December 18th.

CHURCH DEDICATED.

The Lutheran, Church at Bellefonte.—Free of Debt.

The new and handsome Lutheran church at Bellefonte, was dedicated last Sabbath. A large gathering of people attended, and the day was fine. All the other denominations of the town, out of respect, closed their doors and their ministers attended the Lutheran dedication.

One of the large windows in the front of the church is a memorial to Col. John H. Stover, a native of Aaronsburg, who died in Missouri; it was purchased by his widow, who was from Milesburg. Col. Stover was well known to many of the readers of the REPORTER.

Rev. Dr. E. J. Wolf, of Gettysburg, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, and it was a most excellent and powerful discourse.

After Dr. Wolf's sermon an effort was made to raise the amount yet due on the edifice, $4000. Of this amount $2000 was raised.

In the evening Rev. Dr. McKnight, president of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, preached a learned and edifying discourse, when another effort was made to raise money, and the balance $2000, was secured. The church was then dedicated by the pastor, Rev. Hoshour. The entire cost of the church was near $16000.

Do You Want a Fair Building.

The beautiful white buildings of the Exposition are to be sold as junk. They are soon to be advertised and knocked down to the highest bidder. About the only thing of future use in them are the iron and steel arches and timbers. It is thought that not more than $1,000,000 can be realized from the auction. The most expensive buildings will probably bring the least money. The Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, which cost $1,600,000, and which has $500,000 in arches alone, will of necessity, it is believed, be given to the man who will tear it down and carry the material away. The magnitude of the undertaking will be realized when it is stated that each arch contains twenty car loads of steel, all the pieces being firmly rivited together. The salvage in the Admistration building will also be very small. The mines building, on the contrary, is regarded as a more favorable prospect. The steel arches are much lighter than those of almost any other building on the ground, and could be taken down and set up again for a large workshop or factory. They would also be valuable for a depot of moderate size.

Good for the Farmer.

The demand for wheat abroad will be very large during the ensuing twelve months. In France the crop is estimated at 280,000,000 bushels. This will require an importation of 64,000,000 bushels. For the twelve months ending July 1st, England imported from the United States over 118,000,000 bushels of wheat. But as the English wheat crop this harvest only amounts to 56,469,000 bushels, the smallest yield since 1886, that country will need from at least 130,000 to 140,000 bushels of wheat from this country during the ensuing year. Thus England and France alone will require at least 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from this country between now and the first of next July. Farmers have no reason to be discouraged by the vaporings of windy demagogues. Wheat will bring a good price.

The Smiths on a Spree.

About 10,000 people, all tracing their ancestry to a common root, assembled at Peapack, N. J., on 30 ult. The occasion was the annual reunion of the decendants of John Smith. There were hundreds of them from the towns in states surrounding New Jersey, and a few who had come hundreds and even thousands of miles to attend the gathering. The reunion was the eighteenth gathering of the Smiths at Peapack. The big Smiths, little Smiths, good Smiths and bad Smiths were there. The smithereens, blacksmiths, and tinsmiths were hardly in the crowd, nor the Smiths that are in jail.

Centre county has Smiths enough to make a big gathering, and we suggest they hold a picnic. Our Smiths are a respectable set, too, and could get up a fine picnic. Let's have a gathering of all the Centre county Smiths.

Water Rent Is a Tax.

A decision important to all municipal corporations was filed by Judge Meyer, of Lock Haven, who decided the question whether or not wate rent is a tax. The School Board raised the question and the city brought suit. Judge Meyer decided in favor of the city and the School Board must pay water rent. This is a very important decision and one that we always took to be the law.

Centre Hallisms.

Mr. J. D. Murray has a petition out asking council to pass an ordinance to prevent cattle from running at large; we reckon it will suit three-fourths of our people.

When a team passes over the bed of crushed stones on our pike, the noise it makes is like that a fellow hears when he chaws home-made sugar.

Mr. Romig, who left town last spring, will move back again, having leased the Deininger hotel near the station. Glad to have the family here again.

We had some signs for rain a few days ago—good enough to bet on and loose.

The Shook cider mill at the station is in full operation and a gallon of cider sent to this office sampled all right.

It is the Best System.

The text book record and rules issued by O. S. Brown, and published by the GAZETTE AND BULLETIN, is the most comprehensive, complete and useful method ever offered and accepted by teachers. With this record it is an easy matter for teachers to keep track of text books with an accuracy not otherwise to be secured. The secretary's record book is another complete and useful book, in which an account is kept of supplies issued to teachers, school board bills of purchases, etc. Any one desiring information regarding these books should address Mr. O. S. Brown, Williamsport, Pa., who will gladly answer all questions.

Temperance Day.

From the headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance of Pennsylvania comes the following recommendation of the Presbyterian church with the request that the same shall likewise be adopted by all churches, of whatever denomination, in Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the third Sabbath of September, or, if more convenient, some proximate Sabbath, be recommended to our churches and people as a day to be observed as a day of prayer for the success of the cause of temperance, and that our churches, ministers and Sabbath schools be requested to observe this day by such services as shall be be best fitted to rouse an interest in the subject and secure sound Biblical instructions thereon.

Should Receive Attention.

In the 180 square miles of country between Mifflin and Centre counties traversed by State Botanist Rothrock, there are only 22 cubic feet of marketable timber to the acre. This great scarcity of lumber in what was once a great forest, Dr. Rothrock thinks, should lead to legislation for preservation of the state's timberland. Other sections will be visited and an exhaustive report of the condition of the Pennsylvania forests will be made by the state botanist.

The Potato Bug's Foe.

It is said that an insect has made its appearance in some parts of the state and is killing off that enemy of the farmer, the potato bug. This new bug is described as being twice as large as the potato bug, of longer and more delicate build, and with wings. They pounce upon the clumsy potato destroyer, sting it in the neck, killing it instantly, and it is stated that one of these insects will kill on an average from ten to a dozzen potato bugs in a minute.

Must Accept one or the Other.

All the operators in the Beech Creek and Clearfield regions after holding a conference have offered their miners the choice of accepting their pay monthly or submit to a ten per cent. reduction. If neither is accepted the mines will be closed down. The miners held a conference but have not yet come to a decision. They are afraid that by entering into an agreement to accept monthly pay they will jeopardize their rights under the semi-monthly law. About 5,000 miners are affected, and the condition is becoming very serious.

Number of Farms.

According to the census of 1890 Huntingdon county has 2381 farms; Blair, 1490; Bedford, 3220; Fulton, 1305; Franklin, 3285; Perry, 2314; Juniata, 1608; Mifflin, 1143; and Centre 2180. Lancaster county has the largest number, 9,440, while Cameron has the smallest, only 339.

Largely Attended.

The funeral of the deceased Reformed minister, whose body was taken to Aaronsburg for burial, on Tuesday of last week, was largely attended. Rev. Shoemaker was a son-in-law of Joseph Jordan, of Aaronsburg.

Met With an Accident.

While John Long, of Green Briar, this county, was cutting wood one day last week, his axe glanced off the log he was cutting, and hit him across the instep, cutting him badly. Mr. Long had almost bled to death when assistance arrived.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

THE only golden eagle ever seen in this part of the country, says a dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, is captive at the residence of Joseph Maynes, in this city. Mr. Maynes and Peter Barquin went fishing in the marshes along Ottawa River. Maynes got after a monster frog in the edge of the marsh, along a bluff which is densely wooded. He was about to get his frog when a monstrous eagle swooped down upon him. It seized him between the shoulder blades, its talons piercing through his overcoat, an undercoat, and cutting into the flesh. The bird beat its wings and lifted Maynes from his feet. Maynes weighs 151 pounds, and is 23 years old. He says he was terribly frightened, and more so when the bird lifted him from his feet a second time. While attempting the third time to get Maynes into the air he struck the eagle on the head with his frog spear. He then got one arm around the bird's neck and pounded it on the head with his club. He got the bird to the bank and lay across it while Barquin kicked it into insensibility. A rope was then procured and the bird was tied to a tree. The eagle has been brought to this city, and was seen this afternoon by newspaper men. It measures seven feet six inches across the wings, weighs thirty-five pounds, and stands three feet two inches high. It is evidently young, there being many pin feathers around the neck and on the breast. Old citizens who have lived in the west say that the bird is a young mountain eagle of the golden variety. The plumage is of a dark russet color, almost seal brown. The eagle has a monstrous head, with a beak four and a half inches long. Its mouth, when stretched wide open, is five inches across. It swallowed fifteen sparrows for supper, taking each one down whole.

THERE is a four-year-old boy at Cadiz, Ohio, who has somewhat staggered his elders and the wise men of that section. The lad has never attended school, nor has he ever learned to read. Still, he can name and point out on the map all the countries and states, giving their capitols, their situation, the principal cities in each section, railroads, rivers, straits, lakes, mountains and other geographical points. In fact, he has the world's atlas firmly impressed on his wonderful mind. His knowledge is thorough, as he gives the population of the cities, the source and course of each river, the termini of the railroads, and the cities through which they pass. There is absolutely nothing in the geographical way that he does not know or understand in the fullest degree. The boy wonder is the son of W. H. Boyles, a well known citizen of Cadiz. It is probable that the lad has one of those precociously retentive memories which are often met with in mental freaks. The parents of the little fellow do not encourage the talent he displays, fearing for the baneful physical defect it may have upon him.

J. H. FRANK, of Ligonier, Penn., has in his possession a queer horseshoe which he found on the banks of the Loyalhanna Creek. There are three holes for nails on each side of the shoe, the metal having been extended outward to receive the holes. The bottom of the shoe is hollowed out from end to end, the hollow being three-quarters of an inch wide and half an inch deep. In the hollow lies a three-quarter inch rope, which was put in place before the metal was cold, and held there by a few taps with the hammer on the soft iron. The rope is now as hard as bone, and was apparently dipped in wax to harden it. The object seems to have been to afford a sure footing for the horse on the stony mountain roads, or to make his footstep noiseless, a desirable quality in the days when Indians were numerous. Impressed in the iron is the inscription, "Patented May 24, 1783." As this date is prior to the first American patent law, it must have been patented in England.

A FEW days ago a young farmer named Edwards, while plowing near Southerland Springs, Cal., struck an iron pot whose top projected a half-inch above the surface. It was apparently filled with earth, but the great weight led to an investigation. Under an inch of dirt were many doubloons of gold. The leather in which they were wrapped was rotten, but save for a greenish mould the coins were uninjured. Edwards loaded his treasure in a wagon, drove to San Antonio and deposited it in a bank, saying nothing of the find until his return. The amount is $17,000. There has long been a tradition in Southerland Springs neighborhood that Santa Anna buried treasure there on his retreat after his defeat at the battle of San Jacinto in the war of independence, and various searchers have hunted for it. The pot was originally sunk deep, but the rains of more than half a century had denuded it of its covering.

A MOST extraordinary incident recently occurred in the house of a well-known member of Parliament in London. His son went into the dining-room in the middle of the afternoon, and saw on the floor something dark, which he took in the hall light—the blinds being drawn—to be a footstool. He kicked it, whereupon, to his intense amazement and horror, a large snake uncoiled itself, reared up, and hissed at him. He sprang upon a table to escape from it, and called loudly for help. The servants heard, came to his assistance, and killed the reptile, which showed the most active fight. The snake was eventually examined by an authority, who pronounced it to be of a very deadly species. How it got into the house and where it came from remain a mystery.

APPLICATION has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury for a life-saver's medal for J. Luke Hunter, an editor of Fannin County, Texas. A short time ago, as Mr. Hunter was walking along the street of the village where he dwells, his attention was attracted to a woman, who was weeping and gazing down a deep well. He stopped to ask her what was the matter, and she said that her two-year old child had fallen down the well. He immediately got into the well, slipped down the rope, and though the water was deep and very cold, he managed to get hold of the child in one arm, and supporting himself with the other, and told the woman to go for assistance, which she did, and in the course of two hours he and the baby were safely pulled out of their icy bath. His friends think that he deserves a life-saving medal, if anybody does.

A BAPTIST deacon in Maine thinks thinks that he owns the most knowing horse in the world. It is quite a young animal. He tells that one day not long ago he drove with his wife out to his farm in the country, and tying the horse to a hitching post, walked with her to look at the condition of the fields. The horse stood quietly for a while, but finally growing restive, he broke the hitching strap and started for home. He had not gone very far, however, when he concluded that it would not be fair to leave the deacon and his wife to walk home, so he turned around, retraced his steps, as the buggy tracks plainly showed, and quickly followed them into the field. Coming up beside his mistress, he looked at her and then at the buggy with a whinny, as much as to say, "If you are going my way, you had better get in." This story, of course, cannot be doubted, as a deacon told it.

AMONG the candidates who presented themselves at the annual examination at Kong Kong, China, a few weeks ago, was a child four years old. The Planyu Chehsien conducted the examination of the little savant in person and was greatly impressed with his knowledge. The precocious boy was able to write a thesis on the subject presented to him, although the letters betrayed the fact that they were written by a child. The "wonder-child" excites great interest in the Flowery Kingdom, and his knowledge of Confucius, the Chinese journals say, is very great.

DR. Alfonso Carpentieri, one of the most famous physicians in Italy, became suddenly insane at Naples the other day. Rushing into a restaurant he drank four cups of coffee, a bottle of wine and a bottle of cognac, and ate fifteen sandwiches and a dozen eggs. He imagined he was dying of starvation. "Eggs! eggs!" he howled, climbing upon a table when the proprietor refused to serve anything else. "Give me eggs and keep me from starving." When he began to break the chairs and tables he was overpowered and taken to an asylum.

IF a man commits a murder in Tungora none of the natives will defile their hands or weapons by killing him. He is supposed to be haunted by the spirit of his victim until he goes mad and kills himself, but as a matter of fact the priests capture and strangle him unknown to the rest of the community. The thongs with which the wretch's life is squeezed out of his body are then burnt before the image of Kali and the ashes crammed into the dead man's mouth, by this means purifying his corpse.

A REMARKABLE meteor exploded near Pompton, N. J., one day recently. In describing the phenomenon, a witness said that "the whole sky began to glow before the meteor itself came in sight, There was no wavering in its course, and, as it came more nearly overhead, it seemed to go faster. Suddenly it burst, and a thousand pieces of many colors went flying in every direction. The glow, which mingled with the dawn, lasted for a moment longer. But it was not until the light faded away that the report came. The light lasted about thirty seconds.

THE vitality of the small horsefly after decapitation is as remarkable as that of the snake that has undergone the same process. He does not use his wings, if the beheading has been done neatly, so as not to injure him otherwise, but walks about, stopping now and then for a "dry wash," rubbing his legs together and cleaning his wings. If touched he will slide off. If blown upon he will cling tightly to avoid being carried away. This performance he will continue for a quarter of an hour or more.

THE following unique advertisement recently appeared in the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna: "A young man (Socialist) wishes to marry a girl of similar convictions. She must be kind-hearted, a serious thinker, of a manly character. The most important conditions are wealth, beauty and a talent for literature. The marriage must be preceded by long correspondence. Reply to 'Wedded Battlers for Liberty,' at the office of the 'Neue Freie Presse.'"

IT is impossible for a frog to breathe with its mouth open. Its breathing apparatus is so arranged that when its mouth is open its nostrils are closed. To suffocate a frog, you have only to prop his jaws so that they cannot shut. But who wants to do it, anyway!

AROUND THE HOUSE.

HOW TO TELL GOOD BEEF.—You may tell good beef chiefly by its color; it should be a reddish brown and show no clots of blood. Young, well-nourished beeves have a white rather than yellow fat which belongs to old, lean animals. Avoid beef of a pale-pink color, which indicates disease, or of a dark purple tint, which shows that the animal has not been slaughtered, but has died with the blood in the body. A test to get the odor of meat: Dip a knife in hot water and pass it through the flesh, then try the odor of the knife. Good beef should have little or no smell.

WASHING RAG CARPETS.—A contributor to the Housewife's Club in Voice writes: "This is how I washed the carpet that covered my dining room floor all last winter and spring. I took it up, dusted it thoroughly and then ripped the breaths apart. Each breadth is five yards long. I filled the wash-boiler half full of soft water and put in half a cupful of gold dust washing powder. Then I put in a breadth of carpet and boiled it half an hour, after which the carpet and water were emptied into a tub and the carpet run through the wringers, rinsed twice and hung on the line. Each breadth was treated in the same way and I used plenty of clean water. It is now on the floor again and looks like a new carpet."

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

FEMININE HOSIERY.

Shot effects have been introduced in hosiery as well as into all fabrics for feminine attire, and may be found to match or contrast harmoniously with the gowns of many colors now popular. The prettiest evening stockings have lace insertion over the top of the foot and the instep. Some have pieces of colored baby ribbon to match the dress run in and out of the lace, but the prettiest, as well as the most costly, have medallions or insertions of real lace over the instep.—[New York Advertiser.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S BOUDOIR.

Speaking of the recent improvements and refurnishing which has been going on in the White House, a correspondent says:

"One particular improvement upstairs is the arrangement of Mrs. Cleveland's boudoir. She has selected the front corner room and has had it fitted up in her own charming taste. The walls are hung in light blue and all the hangings, carpets and furniture are in this and other dainty shades. Across the hall, the room which was occupied by President Harrison last year, has been fitted up for a nursery, and here Baby Ruth will hold forth."

THE PAPER WEDDING.

The paper wedding, which may be observed on the second anniversary of one's marriage, can now be made a very charming fete. At one not long ago the bride and guests wore dresses and flowers of paper, the house was decorated with marvelous paper flowers, and the plates and napkins were of paper. The guests were requested to come without gifts, but if one will it otherwise so many beautiful things can be fashioned out of a little crepe paper that it is no grevious tax on one's friends. Lamp shades, articles for the dressing table and table spreads are pretty gifts. Choice photographs, etchings, books and a subscription for a magazine would give a more enduring pleasure at no very great outlay.—[Philadelphia Times.

INFLAMMABLE DRESS MATERIAL.

A certain dress material manufactured in France under the name of pilou, or American flannel, made of cotton, but soft and pliable as wool, is said by several hygienic journals to be of a highly inflammable nature on account of the chemicals used in its manufacture. M. Alber cites the instance of a lady at whose house he dined. She wore a gown made of pilou. In the act of saturating an omelette with rum, to which she set fire with a match, a drop of the burning liquid was spilled on her dress, which in an instant was ablaze from top to bottom, as if it had been made of gun-cotton. The lady had the presence of mind to throw herself on the floor, thus putting out the fire with the aid of those present, who smothered the flames with covers, etc. An examination of the dress after the fire had been put out showed that its aspect had changed but little, except that the velvety softness peculiar to the material was gone from every spot that had been burned. The weft was intact. It is possible that under less favorable circumstances, lack of aid and self-possession on the part of the victim, the dress might have been burned entirely.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ARTFUL HAIRDRESSERS.

There is in Washington a professional hairdresser who makes a comfortable living while Congress is in session. It is an easy matter to get the name of the politician. A note is sent to his wife asking permission to show her a more becoming way of arranging her hair. Some comprehensive hint is volunteered, with a mild compliment. The letter is marked "personal," a verbal answer is requested, and in eight out of ten attempts the hairdresser gets an answer to call. Oddly enough, it is the husband who urges her claim. He wants his wife to look like other women. At home she is all right, but in cosmopolitan life she is something of a fright, and, although he despises himself for the thought, he is ashamed of her. In an hour's time the hairdresser puts a new face on the woman. She may not use an inch of false hair, but she wields a crimping iron in a way that takes years of farm life from her appearance. The troubled, shy old face is not made ridiculous; instead of curls, the iron-gray hair is cleaned, brushed until it is fluffy, crimped enough to ripple and look three times its own quantity, and then it is dressed. Instead of the long iron wire hairpins little shell pins are used, and the coils are so lightly caught that the wondering wife reckons it will not be long before they all drop out. Women who refuse to have their hair cut into a bang are provided with a false front, but in every instance, the transformation is admirable. The bill is sent to the Congressman and it is cheerfully paid.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS.

An experiment is being tried which will be watched with unusual interest by those who are conversant with it. A year and a half ago a club was organized among the women living on the east side of New York City. The genesis of this club was due to the fact, borne with tremendous force into the mind of an observer, of the heavy monotony of the lives of the women in that region. With limited means it was impossible for them to have any diversion that cost money. Their rooms were so small and crowded that there was opportunity for no social life, even in the immediate family.

It is no uncommon thing to find a woman who for weeks at a time does not go down to the street level, her nights and days being spent within the walls of the rooms that she calls home. Others are found who never own bonnets, because the extent of their migrations is to the front door step. Is it any wonder that some grow dull or stupid or irritable under these conditions?

Women's clubs, it has been said over and over again, have been means of education and development to those who have every social opportunity, and who have had educational opportunities as well. It was deemed wise to try the experiment of a woman's club for such as had neither, and so one was organized. The dues were placed at ten cents per week. This paid for the cake and coffee, that were always part of the entertainment, and left a margin besides.

At first no attempt was made beyond the purely social end for which the club was established. Quite frankly it was said: "This club is organized to try to get you out of your home once a week, because we believe that to break in on the monotony of your lives, to meet different people, to have this little diversion, will make you better wives and mothers." It is not necessary to go into the history of the last year and a half, but certain it is that the results have justified the belief that a woman's club of a social character, established among the wives of workingmen, would make happier homes.

FASHION NOTES.

The very newest form of skirt trimming consists of frills below the waist.

A revival of the long mousquetaire gloves for afternoon wear is said to be threatened.

Emerald green and rose color are the favorite combination in Paris at the present moment. There is a new and effective kind of coarse net in black or color, which is made up over a contrasting silk. In black it looks remarkably well over vieux-rose or pure white.

A novel veil is of accordion plaited black net or gauze.

Nothing looks more ladylike than white serge, and the girls one sees wearing it give one the impression that they feel the heat less than other folks. A charming costume of this material was made in the plain skirt and coat fashion and worn with a crossover waistcoat of white silk.

White duck dresses made simply with plain skirts and open jackets look delightfully cool and easy. They are usually worn with colored silk skirts.

Heavy armure silks are much liked for jackets and wraps. Some of the new styles have full collars of lace and any amount of lace garniture in front, over the shoulders and around the sleeves.

A much admired hat for garden party wear is made of very wide lace stiffened with wires. This is plaited to a center, and is trimmed with loops of ribbon and field flowers.

It is said that crape, except for widows, is to go quite out of fashion. Veiling, grenadine and the like, are to supersede it.

A stylish India silk has nine ruffles of satin ribbon around the skirt. The ruffles are in groups of four, three and two.

The combination of black and cream color is just now exceedingly popular, and deservedly so. It is quiet and ladylike, becoming also, and by no means devoid of a certain air of refined elegance that is restful and charming when the prevailing tendency is towards excess of color.

A coarse make of net, which looks something like the Russian net of two or three seasons ago, is in vogue again for trimming. You see it on mantles, and a tea gown lately made was draped with it. In this case the net was white, so the effect was rather striking.

Though stripes of lace insertion or foolish little frills are both fashionable adornments, many perfectly plain skirts are being made by first rate modistes. Fashion doesn't get it all her own way, as she did once upon a time.

It's a wonder that alpaca doesn't become fashionable for outdoor dresses. If women knew what was good for them they would certainly wear it more than they do at present. There are few stuffs that hold less dust.

Large sprays of flowers for the front of the bodice are the thing at smart teas this season.

English modistes are making skirts narrower every day. They are scarcely more than half the width they were at the beginning of the season, and the best dressmakers are no longer using stiff materials for lining.

Most of the dress bonnets are mere airy nothings of lace and flowers incapable of affording any protection against sun or wind. Were it not a matter of custom, one might dispense with summer bonnets altogether without being in the least inconvenienced by their absence.

The new crepons are mostly shot and showered with silken spots to match one or the other of the component tints. Some of the shot canvas fabrics are very beautiful, and satin canvas—quite a novelty—has a fancy shot ground scattered over with arabesque designs. These are trimmed with sleeve-puffs, girdle, and collar of "mirror" velvet.

A Relic of '76.

Captain G. W. Bullene, United States inspector of boilers, has a pocket piece, recently presented to him, which he prizes highly. It is a copper token or souvenir, just the size of a silver dollar, issued by authority of the first Congress, and bearing the date "1776."

On one side is the familiar relief of the Goddess of Liberty, beneath her the date, and over her head a group of thirteen stars with spreading rays beneath them. Around these is the inscription containing the first of the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, viz., "These united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States," the inverse side is so worn that all the lettering cannot be read. Around the margin are the words: "By authority of the Congress of the United States." Inside of this is a wreath forming a full circle, in the lower part of which appear the words "American Independence." Above these words the surface is worn and only the letters "ion" can be made out, suggesting the whole inscription: "In commemoration of American Independence." The missing words could doubtless be supplied from the records of Congress, or by some expert humismatist.

The pocket piece was presented to Captain Bullene by E. N. Miller, an old steamboat engineer, who has run on the California and Mexican coast, and who had carried it in his pocket for seventeen years.—[Post-Intelligencer (Washington).

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE export of agricultural implements to European countries is steadily on the increase. To Great Britain and Germany there is an increase of about 20 per cent. within two years. To the Argentine Republic the exports have quadrupled. Our reapers and self-binders are lighter of draft, neater, and about 25 per cent. cheaper than the English article. In plows, the English makers do not properly chill the points, and this renders their iron brittle. It is said that Americans could extend their trade in plows if they would adopt the iron-beamed style so much used abroad. Wagons and buggies cannot be sold abroad, unless they have an "undercut," otherwise we make the correct article.

ONE of the big fortunes affected by the present financial trouble at St. Paul is that left by Lyman Dayton. He was a pioneer, and built a house in Minnesota's capital when the place was a village on the hills, and what is now the business district was a swamp. One day Dayton and two friends sat on a bluff talking and gazing at the "mud hole." It was suggested that if the town grew the lowland might become valuable. Soon after the three separated, and early next morning one of them saddled his horse and started for the land office at Stillwater, eighteen miles away, intending to preempt the swamp. He had gone but a short distance when he saw a companion of the day before ahead of him, also on horseback and with the same purpose in view. The two raced to Stillwater, and finished even in front of the land office. At the door stood Lyman Dayton smoking his pipe. "Your too late, boys," he said; "I came over last night." In the course of years the "mud hole" made him a multi-millionaire.

THE immigration from Europe into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893, shows a decrease of 122,000 souls as compared with the same period for 1892. This falling off is seen in the movement hither from every country, save Italy. On the contrary, there has been a considerable increase in the number of Italians. In 1892 they came to the number of 60,944. In 1893 there were 72,403 of them. The total immigration from all European countries in in 1892 was 619,320. In 1893 it was 497,936. The falling off is due chiefly to the industrial and commercial depression in the United States. In sending its people to our shores, the United Kingdom pretty nearly holds its own, with 108,000 for 1893, against 117,000 in 1892; but the falling off is very heavy in Austro-Hungary, Germany and Russia. Sweden and Norway are large sources of our population, and they sent a large contribution of 54,000 in 1893, against 57,000 in 1892. The greatest proportion of all the immigration comes through New York.

A FRENCH scientist has been using his microscope recently on the bank and national notes of the various countries, and finds that they are the homes of great numbers of little organisms. These, he says, may be dangerous to health, and he counsels the fortunate possessors of the paper money against placing it in the mouth under any circumstances. On some of the notes were bacteria and bacilli in considerable numbers. The professor declares that the bills are a dangerous medium for the spread of contagious diseases, and highly praises the system of destroying returned bills adopted by the Bank of England—although for another purpose. This ought to console people who can't get bills these days.

IT is constant advertising that produces an effect, although the spasmodic announcement may have a force peculiar to itself, writes a well-known expert. A boy sees his father every day, and is naturally influenced by the example which is perpetually before him; he goes to the theatre but occasionally; the effect of the latter, being more striking, may be proportionately more effective. Many people protest that it is unnecessary to continue the advertising of well-known articles. They cannot understand why it is continued; they declare it does not influence them, but the manufacturers know better. The man who denies that he is influenced by advertising constantly before him deceives himself, and his very protest is proof of it.

MANY Italians are leaving Philadelphia for New York and also for western points, where they expect to secure employment. An inquiry by the North American into the cause of this migration reveals the fact that all over Philadelphia, notably upon the public works, the Italians are rapidly being discharged, and as far as possible American citizens substituted, and the statement is made that "there are plenty of men in Philadelphia to-day, and good workmen, too, out of employment, and many of them have been thus provided for during the past few days."

IN a single century the United States has attained to the proud eminence that the leading nations of Europe have reached through slow advances and many vicissitudes during the space of a thousand to fifteen hundred years. There are no brighter or more interesting chapters in the history of the great nations than those which record the remarkable advance that this Great Republic has made in area, population, foreign and internal commerce, and nearly all lines of industry during the one hundred years from 1790 to 1890 inclusive.

IT may have surprised some folks to learn that it would require five years for the mints of the United States Government to coin 167,000,000 silver dollars, but the time is not so surprising when one has done a little figuring. The mints have scarcely 300 full workings days in the year, or less than 700,000 working minutes in five years. To coin 167,000,000 in that time, therefore, it would be necessary to turn out more than 250 dollar pieces per minute.

A PHILADELPHIA journal declares that "the occasion always produces the man," simply because Henry C. Langrehr has designed a six-mile bridge between San Francisco and Oakland, which is to cost $60,000,000. But the occasion does not seem to have yet produced the man with the $60,000,000 by a very large amount.

"You can't always judge by appearances," says a social philosopher. "The man whom you meet walking on the street with funeral slowness may not be on the wrong side of the market. He may be walking that way to keep his collar from wilting."

LAST year 223,495 persons visited the Victoria Niagara Falls Park, (on the Canadian side,) which was nearly 40,000 less than in 1891. The falling off was in the carriage travel, the number of foot passengers having increased nearly one-quarter. The new electric railway is likely to cut down the hackmen's receipts even more this season.

Of the 3,559 vessels using the Suez Canal in 1892, 2,581 were British. France fell from second to third place in the list, with 174. Germany follows England, and only 292 ships of that nation passed through the canal. Two American vessels used it.

TO RECALL A MAILED LETTER.

An Intricate Process Required to Get It Out of the Post Office Again.

To recall a letter once mailed is almost as difficult task as to take back an assertion once uttered. The sender must appear at the post office and is handed a blank to fill out. In this he must state when and where he mailed the letter, how it was addressed, must describe the envelope, state the amount of postage prepaid, and testify "that the above mentioned letter was written by me or by my authority, and I desire to recall it for the following reason"—and then state the reason, which is usually "mailed by mistake."

He must then sign his name, so that the handwriting may be compared with that on the letter, and sign a receipt. If the address cannot be shown to be in his handwriting, or is printed or typewritten, he must describe some peculiarities of the envelope sufficient to identify it. If he is unable to do this the letter is refused, unless the postmaster knows the applicant, and is satisfied concerning his good intentions. If he is satisfied, he asks for a statement concerning the contents, and the applicant is then obliged to open the letter and read portions of it in the postmaster's presence to prove that it is the one he described.

But if the letter has been sent away the process of recalling it is still more difficult. A similar blank has to be filled out, and a minute description telegraphed at the sender's expense to the postmaster at the office of its destination. If discovered in time the letter is then intercepted and sent to the department at Washington with a statement of the case. Why should anyone want to recall a letter so much as to take this trouble? Well, there was one case at the local office recently where a valuable deed was mailed and the sender received information that satisfied him that the sale should not be made. In another case an important contract was sent, and information received immediately after made it imperative that it should be revoked.

Stammering.

Many cures have been recommended for stammering; here is one so simple that even should it fail little is lost by trying it. If you are a victim of this annoying malady, go into a room where you will be quiet and alone, get some book that will interest but not excite you and sit down and read two hours aloud to yourself, keeping your teeth together. Do this every two or three days, or once a week if very tiresome, always taking care to read slowly and distinctly, moving the lips but not the teeth. Then, when conversing with others, try to speak as slowly and distinctly as possible.

"I tried this remedy," said a sufferer, "not having much faith in it, I must confess, but willing to do almost anything to cure myself of such an annoying difficulty. I read for two hours aloud with my teeth together. The first result was to make my tongue and jaws ache—that is, while I was reading—and the next to make me feel as if something had loosened my talking apparatus, for I could speak with less difficulty immediately. The change was so great that every one who knew me remarked it. I repeated this remedy every five or six days for a month, and then at longer intervals until cured.

Queer Uses of Oil.

The National Museum's collection of oils is very remarkable. There is oil from the nose of the pilot whale, which will not freeze at zero Farenheit, and oil from the forelegs of the alligator which will freeze where ice melts. The latter is a particularly fine leather dressing. Oil from the fat that lies beneath the turtle's upper shell is recommended for rheumatism, while the oils tried out from the entrails of the eel is said to be good for deafness.

The natives of Equador take an oil from the fat of a bird called the "guachero," which they consider equal to oil for table use. In Central America the people obtain a golden oil that is unequaled for water proofing purposes, from an insect that is about the size of a rose bug, which yields about two-thirds of its own weight in this peculiar grease. The insect feeds on the sap of a resinous plant, to which it clings by its long beak, giving it the appearance of being driven full of queer looking tacks. When the bugs are thickest they are scraped off and boiled.—[New York Dispatch.

A Clever Feat.

A runaway horse was brought to a sudden stop in New York in a novel manner. Policeman George Reed, of the West Thirtieth Street station, threw his "billy" at it with such accurate aim that the club struck the horse between the eyes and the animal fell down. The horse was drawing a tool wagon, and was being driven down Fifth Avenue by Thomas Ryan and E. T. Quinlan, two employees of the Department of Public Works. A passing vehicle caused the horse to run away. Ryan and Quinlan were thrown out of the wagon, and the horse dashed through Thirtieth street to Broadway, where Policeman Reed performed his clever feat.

There is no doubt that people raised by a cyclone are able to move in the highest circles.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

A LAZY man's clock always runs too fast.

MERCY counted is trouble rubbed out.

SMALL fish will nibble at any kind of bait.

NO VICE has any more ugly face than self-conceit.

MANY people think nothing can be wrong that pays well.

THE back seat professor wants a front seat at the circus.

THE man who lives a lie, does it with a sword over his head.

ONLY those can sing in the dark, who have light in the heart.

THE devil is afraid of the man who can praise God in the dark.

A WISE man can see more with one eye than a fool can with two.

FAITH in God always makes a man try to do something for himself.

THE favorite employment of a conceited man is to brag on himself.

IF we keep close to Christ, we will never find any weight in his yoke.

DON'T go security for the man who lets his gate swing on one hinge.

THE fish that get away are the ones that always look the biggest.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The Royal Palmoral tan, which was designed by the Prince Consort, is manufactured only for the Queen of England.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Mrs. L. W. Hill, of Butt des Mortes, Wis., has a rocking chair known to be 185 years old, and still in good condition.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

The Sultan of Turkey has the richest collection of gems and regalia in the world.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

The best opals are obtained from Hungary and Honduras.

It is a great thing for a young man to get out a little and come in contact with other people and see how they live. B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., are giving man young men a chance to do this, and at the same time to put money in bank rapidly. Try them and see.

The skin of an elephant usually takes about five years to tan.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

A flower grows wherever a kind word is spoken.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The youth of the soul is everlasting.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mr. G. W. Twist.

"A few years ago my health failed me. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am much improved. From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health. Formerly I weighed 135 pounds, now 176. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a great benefit to me." GEORGE W. TWIST, Coloma, Wis.

N. B. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood' Pills Cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Bottle of Tears."

TEXT: *"Put thou my tears into thy bottle."*—Psalms lvi., 8.

Hardly a mail has come to me for twenty years that has not contained letters saying that my sermons have comforted the writers of those letters. I have not this summer nor for twenty years spoken on the platform of any outdoor meeting but coming down I have been told by hundreds of people the same thing. So I think I will keep on trying to be a "son of consolation."

The prayer of my text was pressed out of David's soul by innumerable calamities, but it is just as appropriate for the distressed of all ages. Within the past century travelers and antiquarians have explored the ruins of many of the ancient cities, and from the very heart of those buried splendors of other days have been brought up evidences of customs that long ago vanished from the world. From among tombs of those ages have been brought up lachrymatories, or lachrymals, which are vials made of earthenware. It was the custom for the ancients to catch the tears that they wept over their dead in a bottle, and to place that bottle in the graves of the departed, and we have many specimens of the ancient lachrymatories, or tear bottles, in our museums.

When on the way from the Holy Land our ship touched at Cyprus, we went back into the hills of that island and bought tear bottles which the natives had dug out of the ruins of the old city. There is nothing more suggestive to me than the tear bottles which I brought home and put among my curiosities. That was the kind of bottle that my text alludes to when David cries, "Put thou my tears into thy bottle."

The text intimates that God has an intimate acquaintance and perpetual remembrance of all our griefs, and a vial, or lachrymatory, or bottle, in which He catches and saves our tears, and I bring to you the condolence of this Christian sentiment. Why talk about grief? Alas, the world has its pangs, and now, while I speak, there are thick darknesses of soul that need to be lifted. There are many who are about to break under the assault of temptation, and perchance, if no words appropriate to their case be uttered, they perish. I come on no fool's errand. Put upon your wounds no salve compounded by human quackery; but, pressing straight to the mark, I hail you as a vessel midsea cries to a passing craft, "Ship ahoy!" and invite you on board a vessel which has faith for a rudder, and prayer for sails, and Christ for captain, and heaven for an eternal harbor.

Catherine Rheinfeidt, a Prussian, keeps a boat with which she rescues the drowning. When a storm comes on the coast, and other people go to their beds to rest, she puts out in her boat for the relief of the distressed, and hundreds of the drowning has she brought safely to the beach. In this lifeboat of the Gospel I put out to-day, hoping, by God's help, to bring ashore at least one soul that may now be sinking in the billows of temptation and trouble. The tears that were once caught in the lachrymatories brought up from Herculaneum and Pompeii are all gone, and the bottle is as dry as the scoria of the volcano that submerged them, but not so with the bottle in which God gathers all our tears.

First, I remark that God keeps perpetually the tears of repentance. Many a man has awakened in the morning so wretched from a night's debauch that he has sobbed and wept. Pains in the head, aching in the eyes, sick at heart and unfit to step into the light. He grieves, not about his misdoing, but only about its consequences. God makes no record of such weeping. Of all the million tears that have gushed as the result of such misdemeanor, not one ever got into God's bottle. They dried on the fevered cheek or were dashed down by the bloated hand or fell into the red wine cup as it came again to the lips, foaming with still worse intoxication.

But when a man is sorry for his past and tries to do better—when he mourns his wasted advantages and bemoans his rejection of God's mercy, and cries amid the lacerations of an aroused conscience for help out of his terrible predicament, then God listens; then heaven bows down; then scepters of pardon are extended from the throne; then his crying rends the heart of heavenly compassion; then his tears are caught in God's bottle.

Oh, when I see the heavenly Shepherd bringing a lamb from the wilderness; when I hear the quick tread of the prodigal hastening home to find his father; when I see a sailor boy coming on the wharf and hurrying away to beg his mother's pardon for long neglect and unkindness; when I see the houseless coming to God for shelter, and the wretched, and the vile, and the sin burned, and the passion blasted appealing for mercy to a compassionate God, I exclaim in ecstasy and triumph: "More tears for God's bottle!"

Again, God keeps a tender remembrance of all your sicknesses. How many of you are thoroughly sound in body? Not one out of ten! I do not exaggerate. The vast majority of the race are constant subjects of ailments. There is some one form of disease that you are particularly subject to. You have a weak side or back or are subject to headaches or faintnesses or lungs easily distressed. It would not take a very strong blow to shiver the golden bowl of life or break the pitcher at the fountain. Many of you have kept on in life through sheer force of will. You think no one can understand your distresses. Perhaps you look strong, and it is supposed that you are a hypochondriac. They say you are nervous—as if that were nothing! God have mercy upon any man or woman that is nervous!

At times you sit alone in your room. Friends do not come. You feel an indescribable lonliness in your sufferings, but God knows; God feels; God compassionates. He counts the sleepless nights. He regards the acuteness of the pain. He estimates the hardness of the breathing. While you pour out the medicine from the bottle and count out the drops, God counts all your falling tears. As you look at the vials filled with nauseous drafts and at the bottles of distasteful tonic that stand on the shelf, remember that there is a larger bottle than these, which is filled with no mixture by earthly apothecaries, but it is God's bottle, in which he hath gathered all our tears.

Again, God remembers all the sorrows of poverty. There is much want that never comes to inspection. The deacons of the church never see it. The comptrollers of the almshouses never report it. It comes not to church, for it has no appropriate apparel. It makes no appeal for help, but chooses rather to suffer than expose its bitterness. Fathers who fail to gain a livelihood, so that they and their children submit to constant privation; sewing women, who cannot ply the needle quick enough to earn them shelter and bread.

But whether reported or uncomplaining, whether in seemingly comfortable parlor, or in damp cellar, or in hot garret, God's angels of mercy are on the watch. This moment those griefs are being collected. Down on the back streets, in all the alleys, amid shanties and log cabins, the work goes on. Tears of want—seething in summer's heat or freezing in winter's cold—they fall not unheeded. They are jewels for heaven's casket. They are pledges of divine sympathy. They are tears for God's bottle.

Again, the Lord preserves the remembrance of all paternal anxieties. You see a man from the most infamous surroundings step out into the kingdom of God. He has heard no sermon. He has received no startling providential warning. What brought him to this new mind? This is the secret—God looked over the bottle in which He gathers the tears of His people, and He saw a parental tear in that bottle which has been for 40 years unanswered. He said, "Go too, now, and let Me answer that tear!" and forthwith the wanderer is brought home to God.

Oh, this work of training children for God! It is a tremendous work. Some people think it easy. They have never tried it. A child is placed in the arms of the young parent. It is a beautiful plaything. You look into the laughing eyes. You examine the dimples in the feet. You wonder at its exquisite organism. Beautiful plaything! But on some nightfall as you sit rocking that little one a voice seems to fall straight from the throne of God, saying: "That child is immortal! The stars shall die, but that is an immortal! Suns shall grow old with age and perish, but that is an immortal!"

Now, I know with many of you this is the chief anxiety. You earnestly wish your children to grow up rightly, but you find it hard work to make them do as you wish. You check their temper. You correct their waywardness; in the midnight your pillow is wet with weeping. You have wrestled with God in agony for the salvation of your children. You ask me if all that anxiety has been ineffectual. I answer, No. God understands your heart. He understands how hard you have tried to make that daughter do right, though she is so very petulant and reckless, and what pains you have bestowed in teaching that son to walk in the path of uprightness, though he has such strong proclivities for dissipation.

I speak a cheering word. God heard every counsel you ever offered Him. God has known all the sleepless nights you have passed. God has seen every sinking of your depressed spirit. God remembers your prayers. He keeps eternal record of your anxieties, and in His lachrymatory—not such as stood in an ancient tomb, but in one that glows and glitters besides the throne of God—holds all those exhausting tears.

The grass may be rank upon your graves and the letters upon your tombstones defaced with the elements before the divine response will come, but He who hath declared, "I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee," will not forget, and some day in heaven while you are ranging the fields of light the gates of pearl will swing back, and garlanded with glory that long wayward one will rush into your outstretched arms of welcome and triumph. The hills may depart, and the earth may burn, and the stars fall, and time perish, but God will break His oath and trample upon His promises—never! never!

Again, God keeps a perpetual remembrance of all bereavements. These are the trials that cleave the soul and throw the red hearts of men to be crushed in the wine press. Troubles at the store you may leave at the store. Misrepresentation and abuse of the world you may leave on the street where you found them. The lawsuit that would swallow your honest accumulations may be left in the courtroom. But bereavements are home troubles, and there is no escape from them. You will see that vacant chair. Your eye will catch at the suggestive picture.

You cannot fly in the presence of such ills. You go to Switzerland to get clear of them; but, more sure footed than the mule that takes you up the Alps, your troubles climb to the tiptop and sit shivering on the glaciers. You may cross the seas, but they can outsail the swiftest steamer. You may take caravan and put out across the Arabian desert, but they follow you like a simoom, armed with suffocation. You plunge into the Mammoth cave, but they hang like stalactites from the roof of the great cavern. They stand behind with skeleton fingers to push you ahead. They stand before you to throw you back. They run upon you like reckless horsemen. They charge upon you with gleaming spear. They seem to come haphazard, scattering shots from the gun of a careless sportsman. But not so. It is good aim that sends them just right, for God is the archer.

This summer many of you will especially feel your grief as you go to places where once you were accompanied by those who are gone now. Your troubles will follow you to the seashore and will keep up with the lightning express in which you speed away. Or, tarrying at home, they will sit beside you by day and whisper over your pillow night after night. I want to assure you that you are not left alone and that your weeping is heard in heaven.

You will wander among the hills and say, "Up this hill last year our boy climbed with great glee and waved his cap from the top," or "This is the place where our little girl put flowers in her hair and looked up in her mother's face," until every drop of blood in your heart tingled with gladness, and you thanked God with a thrill of rapture and you look around as much as to say: "Who dashed out that light? Who filled this cup with gall? What blast froze up these fountains of the heart?"

Some of you have lost your parents within the last twelve months. Their prayers for you are ended. You take up their picture and try to call back the kindness that once looked out from those old, wrinkled faces and spoke in such a tremulous voice, and you say it is a good picture, but all the while you feel that, after all, it does not do justice, and you would give almost anything—you would cross the sea; you would walk the earth over—to hear just one word from those lips that a few months ago used to call you by your first name, though so long you yourself have been a parent.

Now, you have done your best to hide your grief. You smile when you do not feel like it. But though you may deceive the world, God knows. He looks down upon the empty cradle, upon the desolated nursery, upon the stricken home and upon the broken heart, and says: "This is the way I thrash the wheat; this is the way I scour My jewels! Cast thy burden on My arm, and I will sustain you. All those tears I have gathered into My bottle!"

But what is the use of having so many tears in God's lachrymatory? In that great casket or vase, why does God preserve all your troubles? Through all the ages of eternity, what use of a great collection of tears! I do not know but that in some distant age of heaven an angel of God may look into the bottle and find it as empty of tears as the lachrymals of earthenware dug up from the ancient city. Where have the tears gone? What sprite of hell hath been invading God's palace and hath robbed the lachrymatories? None. These were sanctified sorrows, and those tears were changed into pearls that are now set in the crowns and robes of the ransomed.

I walk up to examine this heavenly coronet, gleaming brighter than the sun, and cry, "From what river depths of heaven were those gems gathered?" and a thousand voices reply, "These are transmuted tears from God's bottle." I see scepters of light stretched down from the throne of those who on earth were trod on of men, and in every scepter point and inlaid in every ivory stair of golden throne I behold an indescribable richness and luster and cry, "From whence this streaming light—these flashing pearls?" and the voices of the elders before the throne, and of the martyrs under the altar, and of the hundred and forty and four thousand radiant on the glassy sea exclaim, "Transmuted tears from God's bottle."

Let the ages of heaven roll on—the story of earth's pomp and pride long ago ended the kohinoor diamonds that make kings proud, the precious stones that adorned Persian tiars and flamed in the robes of Babylonian processions forgotten; the Goleonda mines charred in the last conflagration, but firm as the everlasting hills and pure as the light that streams from the throne, and bright as the river that flows from the eternal rock, shall gleam, shall sparkle, shall flame forever these transmuted tears of God's bottle.

Meanwhile let the empty lachrymatory of heaven stand for ever. Let no hand touch it. Let no wing strike it. Let no collision crack it. Purer than beryl or chrysoprasus. Let it stand on the step of Jehovah's throne and under the arch of the unfading rainbow. Passing down the corridors of the palace, the redeemed of earth shall glance at it and think of all the earthly troubles from which they were delivered and say, each to each: "That is what we heard of on earth." "That is what the psalmist spoke of." "There once were put our tears." "That is God's bottle." And while standing there inspecting this richest inlaid vase of heaven the towers of the palace dome strike up this silvery chime: "God hath wiped away all tears from all faces. Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Bro. Gardner on the Ending Up.

"Am Brudder Rambo Johnson in de room dis evenin'?" queried Bro. Gardner as the regular business of the meeting was concluded.

"He-ar, sah," was the prompt reply of the brother named as he rose up and removed a horn button he had been holding in his mouth for the last half hour.

"Step dis way, Brudder Johnson. I hev a few words to say to yo'. Yo' war not at de last meetin' of dis Limekiln Club."

"No, sah."

"Fur three days last week yo' war sittin' in yo'r house in fear an' tremblin'."

"Sorter fear and tremblin', sah."

"Last Sunday yo' begun shoutin' at de top of yo'r woice an' kept it up till a policeman was on de pint of takin' yo' to jail."

"Sorter shoutin', sah."

"Brudder Johnson, I want yo' to look me squar in de eye fur three or fo' minits," continued Brother Gardner. "I knows what's de matter wid yo' an' several odder members of dis club. It started wid de comet. Some fool nigger went around sayin' dat de comet was a sign dat de eand of the world was nigh to hand, an' about a dozen of yo' hev bin half scared to death fur de last month. Last Sunday yo' had yo'r coat an' vest an' brogans off, an' was spectin' to sail upward ebery minit. A week ago tonight yo' sot on de doahstep till yo' had a chill, but dar was no sailin'. Ar' yo' still lookin' fur de world to eand up?"

"S-sorter lookin', sah," stammered Bro. Johnson.

"Reckon yo' am keepin' boaf ears open to h'ar a biff—bang—crash! as de comet smashes into de world and knocks down all the dishes in de pantry. Den, as the plaster falls an' de shingles fly off de roof, yo' figger on spreadin' y'or wings an sailin' away. I think I know the programme, an' I think I understand de gineral situashun. Brudder Johnson, look at me instead of de floah. Now, sah, by varchew of de authority given me as president of dis club, I shall fine yo' in de sum of $6,000 an' costs, an' it am needless to say dat de costs will be about fo' times de fine. It will take yo', as I figger it, about 13,000 y'ars to pay de sum total, but until it am all handed into de treasurer yo' will stand suspended on de books. Yo' kin sot down."

Bro. Johnson wabbled down the aisle to his seat, and the president looked severely around him and continued.

"Dar am no by-law techin' dis matter of de eandin' up of de airth, but I'm gwine to make one. De next member of dis club who quits work to sot around his house an' wait fur de trumpet to blow will drop out of dis club wid appallin' suddunness! While I doan' say nuffin' agin de rabbit's fut, nor de dreambook, an' while I expect moas' of yo' to consult de goose bone an' be guided mo' or less by de new moon, I'ze gwine to hev a limit. De white man ain't afeard of comets. He jest keeps peggin' right along, comet or no comet. He reckons dat de world will eand up some day, but he doan let it interfere with his sleep. He wants to go to heaben jest as bad as de cullied man does, but dat doan' stop him from makin' $2 or $2.50 a day right along. De chances are dat when the trumpet blows he'll git a long start of us. I want dis foolishness to stop right heah! If de white man kin take chances, so kin we. While he continues to walk up an' down wid his hands in his pockets, dar am no call fur us to be tremblin' wid fear. I once backed a note fur de Rev. Mr. Penstock an' had to pay it, and I'ze inclined to be powerful caushus, but I'ze perfectly willin' to guarantee dat if de comet hits de world de smash won't eben stop a clock. De world must come to an eand some day, of co'se, but it hain't gwine ter be next week nor de week after.

"We will now disperse to our var'us homes, an' in gwine ter bed we'll figger dat de world will be runnin' on de same old time card at seben o'clock in de mawnin' an' dat we've got to put in our best licks to make up fur lost time."—[M. Quad in St. Louis Republic.

The White House Carpets.

If any ocular proof of the persistence of office-seekers is needed, it exists in the White House carpets, says Kate Field's Washington. They look as if they could never be made to smile again. The one on the stairs leading to the office best shows what the impatient feet of 99,000 would-be government employees have accomplished. It is a heavy Axminster, held in place by long nails with big steel heads, instead of stair rails. The nail is fully three inches long, but since the rush there is a decided scarcity of the shining heads, and the tread of the office-seeker has pulled out even these great spikes, and a couple of dozen of them have been picked up and put away. The carpet looks as is a regiment of giants had been executing a double shuffle on the stairs for the last month. Any extra demand for stair carpet at the White House ought to be granted without demur by the Congressmen who have brought the office-seekers along and helped add to the wear and tear.

Billions of Gold Unmined.

An experimental boring, 2,500 feet deep, says the South Africa, was recently made in the Witwatersrand gold field, with a view to testing the lie of the auriferous deposits. The result was of the most satisfactory character, and the "strike" has led to calculations of the hidden wealth of these fields, and possibly the following by Mr. Scott Alexander may be interesting as showing the rich possibilities of the future: Circumference of basin, 400 miles; diameter, 127 miles; area, 12,580 square miles, or 360,710,272,000 square feet. Taking average thickness of eight series of blanket beds at 6 feet (equal to 48 feet), equals 16,834,093,056,000 cubic feet of reef or at 15 cubic feet to the ton, 10,521,433,160,000 tons. At 30s. per ton (very low), value of gold equal to £1,578,196,224,000, or one billion, five hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-six millions two hundred and twenty-four thousand pounds sterling. Taking the population of Witwatersrand at 40,000 souls, this allows each £39,454,905 12s. 6d.

Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

Squirrels Destroying Birds' Eggs.

The number of song birds that befriend man, as it is often said, do not frequent human habitations for man's sake at all. They are only anxious to get near mankind because near man they are free from the destruction by wild squirrels which are always their most inveterate enemies in the woods and destroy large numbers of birds' eggs. But the cat near the abode of man is almost equally a destroyer of young birds.—Boston Cultivator.

It is believed there are 534,848,924 sheep in the world; 106,969,784 hogs; 267,424,468 cattle; 59,427,658 horses. It is noticeable that the sheep outnumber hogs, cattle and horses 91,026,014 heads.

Very few emigrants from Spain come to the United States. Most of them take up their new residence in South and Central America.

Baby's Dimensions.

From measurements of 100 infants born in the Royal Maternity Hospital of Edinburgh, averages have been obtained. They are practically the same for American children, and are as follows:

Average weight of male infant at birth, 7.55 pounds.

Average weight of female infant at birth, 7.23 pounds.

Average height of male infant at birth, 19.34 inches.

Average height of female infant at birth, 18.98 inches.

Each inch of the male infant corresponds to 2.56 pounds. Each inch of the female infant corresponds to 2.62 pounds. The range between the shortest and tallest male infants was ten inches; between the shortest and tallest female infants, eight inches.—St. Louis Republic.

A verse may find him whom a sermon flies.

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Gentlemen:—"It affords me pleasure to give you a recommendation for Dr. Kilmer's **SWAMP-ROOT**, of which I have taken 3 small bottles. It has nearly removed the effect of the **Rheumatism** of about **7 years** standing, also a severe weakness of my **back** and **kidneys** of about **10 years'** standing and has helped a severe attack of **inflammation** of the **bladder**, which I am sure **SWAMP-ROOT** will entirely cure me of in a short time. I purchased the medicine of S. G. Stone, the Druggist here in Butler, Ind." March, 7, '93. W. R. CHILSON.

W. R. CHILSON.

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Swamp-Root Cures.

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MRS. CALVIN FARLEY, Van Wert, Ohio.

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Wearied with toils of the day, and refittest them for labor."

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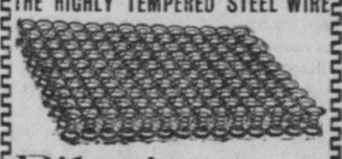

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEPT. 7.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

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JOHN P. CONDO.

For Treasurer,
JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register,
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
GEORGE L. GOODHART.
T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner,
DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors,
H. W. BICKLE.
W. W. ROYER.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

It is gratifying to write that business affairs all over our state, and in all parts of the country, are reviving, and confidence, that important factor, is being restored.

Industrial establishments are resuming everywhere, and the unemployed are gladdened by notices to go to work again. Much of the depression was caused by over production which inevitably brings on a shut-down until the manufactured goods on hand can be disposed of. There was no panic, in that sense of the term. The general masses were not affected and traffic and commerce, was rather larger than during the period preceeding the suspensions.

Many of the industrial firms that went overboard were of the speculative class, and these may keep silent, and it is better.

The better class of the banks, which suspended, are opening again. Of the 250 banks that got into the soup, fully 200 were one-horse concerns which are only a curse to a community at best. The object of these is to trap people, and skin innocent parties out of their last dollar.

These one-horse banks do business upon the lowest scale and are traps for depositors. We could refer to examples, but suppose our readers are fully aware of them. Many of these broken low shaving shops, luckily for the community, will remain closed and some of those connected with "running them" are likely to get into prison cells, while others, equally guilty, will escape prosecution, as their business was carried on with a view to rob and ruin honest and unsuspecting men. Alas, a trap so many are caught in.

The outlook is full of encouragement, and it is gladdening news in view of the approach of winter.

BERKS FOR HASTINGS.

More than usual interest attached to the Republican primaries in Berks county, on Sept. 2, as it was a square fight for gubernatorial delegates. A. M. High, Quay's lieutenant, has won by big odds. He is a personal friend of General Hastings and will instruct the delegates for the Bellefonte man. General Gregg's friends did not make an open fight, but will rely on support from Lebanon or Lehigh in case the former county does not declare for General Gobin. Gregg's friends, backed up by the Grand Army ring, will keep up the fight against Hastings in the east, expecting Stone to take care of the northwest. The battle will be a hot one from now on. The convention will not be held until next Saturday.

FROM all quarters continue to come gladdening reports of business improving. All kinds of industrial establishments that had closed are resuming; idle men are getting into employment, and a healthier tone generally is taking the place of depression. We have reached the lowest stage and the move is upward.

ONE CHANGE the people voted for under Cleveland, is the repeal of the Sherman bill. They have that now. Another change they voted for is the tariff. They will get that by and by, and then see whether things will get better or worse.

UP IN Pawtucket a hailstone came down in which there was a live toad. Shaw! that's nothing; in a down east town a hailstone came down containing a full copy of the CENTRE REPORTER and in it was the news of that self-same storm.

THE people of the United States, in the last three elections, by overwhelming majorities, demanded a repeal of the McKinley tariff. Now the high tariff organs clamor against such a repeal. Give the people what they demand—if a repeal does not work well, then they will know it.

SHAM FARMERS.

Several days ago we had occasion to refer to the very unagricultural programme which was carried through at the farmers' encampment at Mount Gretna, soreheads, disgruntled politicians and long-haired reformers being among the invited speakers. The Williams' Grove people who had their inning during the last part of last week, seemed to have tried to imitate the Mount Gretna people. There was talking about silver, taxation and pretty much everything else except farming, and the farmers in attendance had little to encourage them in their chosen pursuit. Unless these organizations change their method they are sure to fall into disrepute. Such discourses are not what a farmer wants nor what he needs. If our local farmers' institutes were held on such lines we would advise our farmers to keep away from them.—Lancaster *New Era*.

Arrived Last Evening.

Will Stover and W. H. Crawford passed through Centre Hall last evening on their way to Spring Mills. The boys left Freeport, Illinois, about August 10th, and wheeled it to Pennsylvania by bicycle. They expected to make the trip in about three weeks, and they calculated closely, being near about that time on the road. They traveled a distance of about seven or eight hundred miles, and pay a visit to their homes at Spring Mills.

Married at Axemann.

Miss Jennie F. Ott, daughter of Mr. James Ott, of Axe Mann, was married last week to Samuel Hazel, son of Mr. Adam Hazel, of the same place, and foreman of the *Watchman* composing rooms. Rev. Miles O. Noll was the officiating minister. Miss Sarah Ott was the maid of honor. The best man was Mr. James Strauser, and there were four ushers—Harry Rote, Whitmer Ott, Jonathan Owens, Jr., and Geo. Hazel.

Matrimonial.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation card to the marriage of Miss Catharine Miles Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Potts Green, of Bellefonte, to Mr. Clevan Dinges, of Williamsport, Pa. The ceremony is to take place in the Presbyterian church, Bellefonte, at 12.30 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, September 20th. May they ever be happy.

Soldier's Reunion.

The Soldier's Reunion held last Saturday at Hunter's Park, on the Buffalo Run railroad, above Bellefonte, was largely attended, and the crowd was estimated at about five thousand. Addresses were delivered by prominent speakers, and the day was pleasantly spent.

Prohibition County Ticket.

The Centre county prohibitionists held their convention, in Bellefonte, and put in nomination the following ticket: Sheriff, Daniel Hall; treasurer Jared Harper; commissioners, W. H. Long, Wm. Miller; register, George E. Seibert; recorder, S. B. Ligenfelter; auditors, C. H. Else, J. B. Kerns; surveyor, Edward P. Butts.

THE SILVER senators threaten to filibuster in the senate so as to delay the repeal of the Sherman act. That is unmanly, since the great majority of the people demand the repeal.

Moved the Crusher.

On Tuesday the stone crusher was moved up the mountain road from down the Brush Valley road. It will be put into service up along the mountain crushing sand stone for our pike through town.

SOME MEN never aim to do anything above what is little, and a little trick gives them a big satisfaction. Such men have small works to follow them when they die.

Will Present It to the City.

Pennsylvania will present her World's Fair building to the city of Chicago; it cost $85,000. Likely the other states will do the same.

Good for Farmers.

The farmers are having a favorable time for plowing and sowing, the recent rains having put the ground in good condition.

CLEVELAND addressed the Pan-American Medical Congress, which met in Washington the other day. He did not look at all like a sick man, nor talk like it.

Executor's Notice.

W. A. Wagner advertises notice as executor of the estate of Mrs. Esther Ulrich, late of Potter township.

Taken the Contract.

The *Centre Magnet* has taken the contract to put the temperance ticket on the course to victory. That's right,—we'll hold yer 'at.

Shoats for Sale.

Four fine shoats, Chester whites, weighing agout 35 pounds each, for sale by Wm. W. Boob, Centre Hall.

WAIT : FOR : THEM.

Our buyer is at present in New York purchasing our supply of goods for the coming Fall and Winter season, and we can consistently say that the stock of clothing and wearing apparel, which we will place on our counters, will be larger and more complete than any ever before received by us.

COME AND SEE THEM.

And we will show you a stock such as has never before been displayed in these parts. We want the public to inspect them and they will verify our statement.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses issued during the past week:

W. R. Walters, of Kepser, West Virginia, and Eva M. Bush, of Unionville.

Thomas Howley and Lilla Heverly, of Bellefonte.

John D. Gill, Jr., and Mary L. Ganoe, of Philipsburg.

John T. Zeigler, of Abdera, Clinton county, and Ida Brickley, of Romola, Centre county.

M. R. Kramer, of Bellefonte, and Annie Fitzer, of Boggs twp.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchace price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Good Times for Mill Hall.

The two axe factories at Mill Hall, which have been standing idle for the last few months, have resumed operations and employ a large number of men. With the new railroad which will soon be running through that town the outlook for Mill Hall is brighter than it has been for a long time.

Grand Opening.

Grand opening of Fall and Winter clothing for Men, Boys and Children, to-day.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Dogs Will be Scarce Though.

Bologna sausages should be plenty in Lewistown now. The *Free Press* says: The dog poisoner got in some ugly work on Saturday night, no less than fifteen having been found dead on Sunday, among them McClintic's fine tan colored hound.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Will Wear a Keystone.

There is now being introduced among the "Pennsy" employes a lapel emblem shaped like the Pennsylvania keystone, bearing the words, "Pennsylvania lines." It is plated with gold, with an enameled face, and is made in various colors to suit general office employes, conductors, engineers, telegraphers, etc. The idea originated with the World's Fair employes excursion and the keystone buttons were first worn at the Fair grounds.

No, They Can Not.

"A huckster" asks the REPORTER this question: "Can any borough charge one party a license and not charge another for keeping a stand within the borough."

No, it can't—all must be treated alike, the boro authorities dare not discriminate. The law gives no such power, and it does not matter whether the citizen or citizens live in or out of any borough.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00

Died at Petersburg.

Mr. Megeehon, the aged father of Dr. Megeehon, of this place, died at his home, at Petersburg, Pa., on Friday morning last, after a short illness. The Dr. left here on Saturday to attend the funeral of his father which took place on Sunday.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

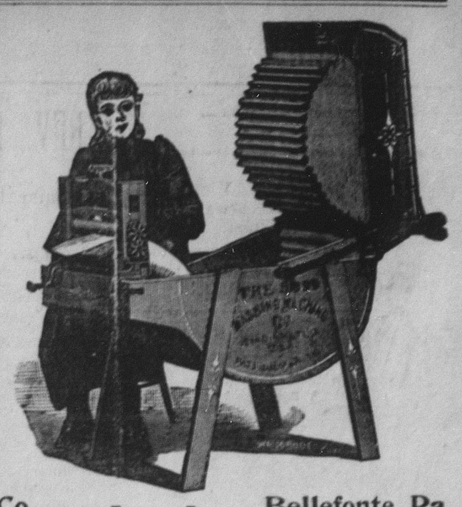
——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and any man who wants to quit and can't can run no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

BOSS
Washing Machine.



1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.

McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC
CIDER PRESSES.

---HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER,—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
. . Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

O——O

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

O——O Go To O——O

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

School Teachers Wed.

At 12 o'cloch noon on Thursday, September 7th, Prof. Warren S. Krise and Miss Ella G. Hrmmer will be united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Hammer, in Roxbury, Upper Yoder Township.

Prof. Krise is a son of Principal Wm. A. Krise, of the Morrelville schools, and is a graduate of Bloomsburg Normal School. Last year he was principal of the Walnut Grove schools, and his bride taught in the same building with him.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Krise will leave on an eastern tour, and they will make their home in Clearfield county, where Mr. Krise will teach during the coming winter. —From the Johnstown *Tribune*, Aug. 25, 1893.

Will Supply the Charge.

By the action of the joint council in a meeting at Centre Hall last Friday, the undersigened has been asked, for the present, to supply the Centre Hall charge made vacant by Mr. Fischer's resignation. In compliance to their action, let me announce services as follows:

September 10th, Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2 p. m. September 17th, Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; Georges Valley, 2 p. m.; Union, 7 p. m.

W. J. WAGNER.

Poor Crops.

The corn crop this year in this state, as indicated by reports to the office of the board of agriculture at Harrisburg, will not be more than three-fourths of the average. The reports of the potato crop are more discouraging, the yield this year, through the effects of the dry weather, being estimated at less than half the average of previous years.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually preceed that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhoea, etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrheoa Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Sail for China.

Rev. F. E. Simcox and wife, missionaries of the Clearfield Presbyterian church, leave London, Pa., September 4th, and after passing a few days in Chicago will sail from Vancuver Sept. 18th, for their work in China. They will be stationed at Peking. The Clearfield church has made itself responsible for their entire support.

Peculiar Accident.

On last Saturday, while Daniel Markley was playing ring-tag at Middlecreek, a young lady ran against him with such force as to dislocate his left shoulder, says the Middleburg *Post*. Had he put his arm around her neck immediately, his shoulder would have been located.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Relative of Geo. Washington.

The nearest living relative of George Washington is said to be Ebenezer Burgess Ball, who keeps a little cigar store in the rotunda of the Pension Office, Washington, D. C. He is decended from the family of Washington's mother, whose name was Ball, and is seventy-six years old.

Sold Out.

Mr. D. M. Reynolds has sold his confectionery and meat market to Michael Condo and John Dauberman. This firm took possession on Monday last. Condo being an old hand at the business he knows all the ropes and is acquainted with the customers. Success to the new firm.

The Air Ship a Failure.

J. W. Ford, the Shamokin aeronaut, who was going to sail to the World's Fair in an air ship of his construction made an unsuccessful attempt the other day to start his ship skyward, and it has proven a failure. The Sunbury *Daily* says: He is now negotiating for the purchase of a balloon.

Complaint Made.

Citizens complain of being greatly annoyed by cows being allowed to run at large, they break through the board walks, feed on the shrubbery of the ladies, spit tobacco about the premises, and other annoyances are complained of. Where's the town council?

Peaches Cheap.

Delaware peaches were offered in town on Tuesday at seventy-five cents per basket.

AARONSBURG.

Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Town.

Mitch Musser and family, of Iowa, are at present visiting at his fathers' home. He has been in that state for ten years.

Joseph Jordan is very ill and cannot recover. He suffers a great deal of pain and has entirely lost his appetite so he is daily growing weaker.

The bush meeting in Wetzel's woods was a success, judging by the crowds that went there on last Sunday.

James Ezra Burd has moved into the Samuel Miller house, lately occupied by Mollie Miller and Amanda Acker.

John Bollinger has returned from Illinois suffering with rheumatism. He went there early in March and has been troubled with rheumatism nearly all the time.

Dr. Musser has purchased Henry Weaver's property, and has leased it to Weaver till spring.

James L. Ettinger contemplates moving to Mill Hall to engage in manufacturing cigars.

James W. Bright, D. D., a professor in Johns Hopkins' university at Baltimore, spent a day in the old burg, his native town.

Mrs. Hull, who has been sick for some time, was moved to her daughter Mrs. Daniel Geary, in Millheim, last week, and her daughter, Mrs. Kline, who had been nursing her has gone back to Williamsport.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

PUBLIC SALE—The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, Centre Hall, on Friday, September 8th, 1 horse, 7 years old and a fine driver, buggy, sleigh, 2 sets harness, lap robes sewing machine, 2 stoves, book case, cupboard, bed room suite and other household goods. Sale at 1:30 p. m.

W. E. FISCHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. SPANGLER.
aug3-6t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Esther Ulrich, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. WAGNER, Executor.
Kipple, Pa.

World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the falsity of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam, Elevated, Cable Roads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for $1.00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard or known of extortion and imposition connected with the World's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of The Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.—St. Paul *Daily News*.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

The Doctor has been for years a professor and lecturer in several of our largest medical

colleges and earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

This eminent Physician has devoted lifetime to his specialty--

diseases of the Nose, Eye, Ear, Lung, Throat, and chroni Diseases.

Will Be At

MILLHEIM, Pa., at MUSSER HOUSE—Fridays, Aug. 11; Sept. 8; Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1; Dec. 29; Jan. 26; Feb. 23; March 23; April 20; May 18; June 15; July 13; Aug. 10.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., at BUSH HOUSE—Saturdays, Aug. 12; Sept. 9; Oct. 7; Nov. 4; Dec. 2; Dec. 30; Jan. 27; Feb. 24; March 24; April 21; May 19; June 16; July 14; Aug 11.

He will visit this county EVERY FOUR WEEKS, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries his own manikins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the institute will permit only of monthly visits to your community.

All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

Offensive Smell of Catarrh.

Of eight years standing cured by Dr. Salm:

Our little daughter Katie has had a bad case of catarrh for more than eight years, her breath was something terrible and her general health was very much undermined, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm we consider her entirely cured.

Nittany, Centre Co., Pa., April 23, '93. MRS. ALICE ROBB.

Cured By Dr. Salm.

After having suffered for years with Stomach, Bladder and Kidney trouble:

I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble, and on account of that felt all broke up, could'nt follow my daily labors on account of great pains, weakness and headache, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm can once more attend to my daily labors with pleasure, and consider myself hale and hearty again. E. K. AUKENY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Deafness, Catarrh.

And general trouble cured by Dr. Salm:

In July I put myself under Dr Salm's treatment for catarrh, ear and general trouble. At that time my strength was below par, appetite bad and weighed only 150 pounds. To-day, after 6 months treatment, I weigh 170; am pretty strong now and feel like a different man altogether and I am certain that Dr. Salm understands his business. MORRIS WADE.

Argentine, Butler Co., Pa.

Deafness Cured:

By Dr. Salm after a great many others have failed.

For quite a time I have been almost totally deaf from catarrh, particularly in my left ear, which seemed dead, and the right one got worse daily. I was very despondent and almost desperate, on account of not being able to hear what went on around me, always felt tired and lost all energy; now I am quite a different man and feel happy once more, all this thanks to Dr. Salm's skillful treatment. I have been to three other doctors. Nobody can imagine how good and young I feel since I can understand once more without an effort.

MICHAEL STEGER.

Johnstown, Pa.

This Wonderful.

Piece of work was done by Dr. Salm:

For more than four years I have had a bad case of stomach trouble, had to be very cautious about my diet, as anything would give me a pain and throbbing in that organ and it was seldom that I could get a nights rest, as my nerves were almost completely wrecked. Frequently I had sick spells which completely wore me out, but now after a course of treatment I consider myself entirely cured and feel as well as ever. I want people to know that Dr. Salm did that wonderful piece of work. MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid and polypoid growth cured without the use of knife or caustics, No cutting, no pain, no danger.

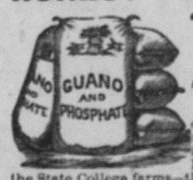
Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostrations, varicocele and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Free examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New Method. Electrolysis, epilepo, or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 769, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSULTATION FREE. This advertisement appears twice before each visit.

HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.

"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."



The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.

CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its-self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers This is a complete fertilizer. It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Freer of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,
July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below:

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

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EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

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3July6t Turbotville, Pa.

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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 5.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15 a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P M.	A. M.		A M	P. M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m. 10.20 a m. 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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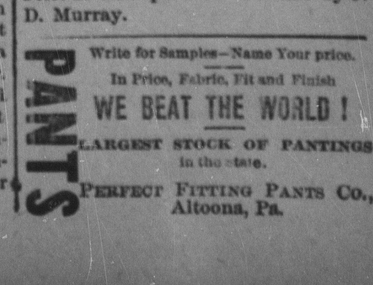

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THE NEWS.

Fire visited the town of Tolland, Conn., causing a loss of $20,000, upon which there was but $5,000 insurance. The Johnson block, with the two tenements, the post-office, county house, and the hotel, G. F. Kibbe, proprietor, was entirely destroyed. ——The business portion of Depauw, Ind., a village thirty miles west of New Albany, Ind., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000 with small insurance. Only one business house is left standing.——A band of brigands attacked the residence of Jose Sanchez, a wealthy ranchman living near Victoria, Mexico, their object being robbery. A son of Sanchez and one of the bandits were killed. The house was pillaged of all its valuables.——Alonzo Clark, a race horse owner, living in St. Louis, after shooting and dangerously wounding his wife, committed suicide.——L. G. Humphreys, township treasurer of Mount Victoria, O., is a defaulter to the tune of $25,000.——A boiler in Probst & Son's furniture factory, at Pomeroy, O., blew up, killing James Starkey, the engineer, and wrecking the building.

A financial statement showing the condition of the Reading was given by the receivers. ——The Mechanicsville, S. C., Alliance appealed to the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to pass a stay law.——Fully 15,000 people attended the third annual picnic of the Warren County Farmers' Association held in Belvidere, N. J. The crowd was an orderly one and listened attentively to ex-Congressman Henry S. Harris' speech. Rev. Wm. H. Opdyke, state secretary of the New Jersey Farmers' Alliance, told the farmers why they were poor.——The steamer China, from Hong Kong, brought to San Francisco advices of the prevalence of cholera and famine in North China.——The Norwegian bark Premier, loading at Metis, Quebec, was driven ashore there during the gale and is dismasted, She may be total loss. The Premier is a wooden vessel of 1,127 tons built at Bangor, Me., in 1853, and is owned in Norway.——Justice Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, spoke at Milwaukee before the Bar Association.—The disease anthrax has appeared among horses and cows near Delaware City, Del.——W. J. Hunter hanged himself at Chester, Pa. ——Anton Stover, a landscape painter from Brooklyn, died in Holland.——The large life insurance companies, having their main offices in New York, will advance the rate of interest on bond and mortgage loans to six per cent.

Dr. Arthur P. Olney, a prominent physician, of Middletown, N. Y., shot himself through the head, dying instantly. He had been in ill health for several years.——The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association was held in Milwaukee.——Howard Milligan, a lad of six years, was bitten by a mad dog, in Wilmington.——The Moffett Hodgkins and Clarke Company of Watertown, N. Y., has applied for a receiver. ——At New Orleans Nathan Friedlander shot his wife fatally and then killed himself.——Constancio Valdivia was killed in the City of Mexico by Carlos Best, a broker.——Two men were killed and several wounded in Philadelphia by a scaffold giving away.——T. A. McCormick, postmaster of Rexville, N. Y., was killed by an Erie train at Bath, N. Y. ——The Ford County (Ill.) Bank of Thompson, Blackstock & Co., has assigned for the benefit of its creditors, being unable to realize on notes and other outstanding paper. The liabilities of the firm are $99,500; assets $154,000.

The storm destroyed a great deal of property in Savannah, and many lives are reported to be lost.——There was great destruction and some loss of life, also, at Tybee.——The Delaware River was high, and great damage was done to the shipping.——Great damage was done to the crops in the Schuylkill region.——Hundreds of acres of corn and tomatoes were destroyed in New Jersey.——At Long Branch, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove the board-walks, pavilions and places of amusement were wrecked.——The three-master Three Sisters was abandoned off Cape Fear. The captain and mate were washed overboard.——A woman, said to be suffering from Asiatic cholera, was taken from a Jersey City house to the hospital.——Two men were killed in Philadelph a by coming in contact with live wires blown down by the storm.——Fire destroyed several hotels and other buildings at Rockaway Beach, the flames being fanned by the high wind.——James Battin, a Newark, N. J., millionaire, died in a faith-cure home at the age of eighty-seven.——Marie Prescott, the actress, died in New York.——Joe Mitchell was fatally shot in Fayette county, W. Va., by a constable, while resisting arrest.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Promising Young Lawyer is Murdered and Avenged.

A horrible case in the county court at Stanton, Ky., cost the county attorney, W. H. Averitt, his life and caused Robert Hardwick to receive wounds from which he will die. The shooting occurred on the street.

Robert Hardwick, who was under trial, called to Averitt across the street and hot words passed, when Hardwick informed the attorney that he intended to kill him. Averitt ran his hand in his pocket, and as he was in the act of pulling his pistol Hardwick fired a charge of buckshot in the young man's breast. The shot struck Averitt a little to the right of the breast plate and entered his chest, tearing his heart and lungs to pieces.

In falling Averitt reeled and landed at the feet of his friend, Asa Pettit, with whom he was walking. Pettit ran into a store nearby and securing a Winchester made for Harwick and fired twice at the slayer of his friend. Hardwick fell with a bullet hole in his side and his recovery is uncertain.

The affair has caused great excitement and may result in further trouble. Averitt was a promising young lawyer and had hundreds of friends. Hardwick has several brothers and relatives, who vow they will kill Pettit on sight. Hardwick at a previous term of court threatened Averitt's life.

It is noticed at Pittsburg that the hard times are moving many Italians to return to Italy. Four coaches filled with them left that city in one night. All take more or less money that their characteristic thrift has preserved to them.

It is said that apples are being sold in Chatham County, North Carolina, at fifteen cents per bushel, and that dealers are buying all they want of them at that price,

A FATAL WRECK.

Manhattan and Rockaway Beach Excursionists Crushed.

15 DEAD, 17 WOUNDED.

The Late Saturday Night Trains on the Long Island Railroad from the Two Seaside Resorts Come Together at Berlin with Awful Results.

An accident that cost the lives of fifteen persons occurred shortly after midnight in the little village of Berlin, near Calvary Cemetery, in the town of Newton, L. I. The Long Island Railroad train that left Manhattan Beach at 1.15 o'clock was overtaken by the train that left Rockaway Beach fifteen minutes earlier. In the collision that ensued the two rear cars of the five that made up the Manhattan Beach train were demolished and the middle car was overturned. Hardly one of the score of the passengers aboard these cars escaped unhurt.

The accident happened at half an hour after midnight. It was over an hour before any news reached any outside point.

The railroad company immediately despatched a relief train with all the physicians obtainable. The Manhattan Beach train had been standing in the block to allow of another train ahead getting at a safe distance. The Rockaway Beach train came dashing along behind, ran into the same block and crushed into the rear end of the Manhattan Beach train. Both were crowded with excursionists and both were the last trains from their respective resorts.

There were five cars in the Manhattan Beach train, all of them open cars. The Rockaway train plunged in and plowed its way completely through the two rear cars and partly wrecked the third. Passengers in the three cars were maimed and mangled horribly.

The Rockaway engine was wrecked. Its smokestack was carried away, and its huge boiler resembled a pin-cushion from the timbers of the wrecked cars sticking into it. Upon these timbers were human beings impaled, some dead and others gasping their last.

Everything was spattered with the blood of the dead and the wounded, and the cries of the latter rose high above the hissing of steam and the calls of the frantic trainmen.

As fast as the wounded were taken from the wreck they were carried to the relief train and cared for. The doctors on board worked swiftly but well. Other doctors were out in the wreck, applying restoratives and making hurried dressings of the wounds as the sufferers were taken out, and then the latter were put on the relief train for more careful treatment.

Haberman's tin factory stands close to the tracks at the scene of the accident. This was thrown open and some of the dead and injured were carried in there. One of the physicians was stationed there to receive them as they were brought in.

When all the wounded had been found that could be the relief train started with them for Long Island City. They were met there by the only ambulance which St. John's Hospital owns. Two were placed in it and hurried to the hospital and the ambulance returned for more. Meanwhile express wagons, horse cars, coaches and vehicles of every sort were pressed into service to get the wounded to the hospital quickly.

Seventeen of them were taken to the hospital in all, of whom two died upon the way there.

The dead were taken by another special train to Newton, which is the nearest town to the scene of the accident, and placed in Skelton's Morgue by the order of Coroner Brandon.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Findlay (Ohio) Rolling Mill Company resumed operations with 400 men, who will be paid partly in checks.

Business at Swift & Co.'s packing house at Kansas City, was suspended because of the strike of the butchers.

The blast furnaces at the central works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company closed down, throwing several hundred men out of work.

The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company paid its men in checks, and the switchmen, being unable to discount their checks, struck.

Varnges and Moony's shoe shop, at Alton, N. H., which has a pay-roll of $80,000 early, closed indefinitely, because of inability to make collections.

A Denver, Colorado, relief committee has offered two carloads of flour and two of potatoes to President Gompers for the unemployed in New York city.

The unemployed in San Francisco have organized the "United Brotherhood of Labor." A free employment agency and soup kitchen are among the plans of the Brotherhood.

A general strike on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is said to be likely to occur if the company insists on the reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of the trainmen.

President Walters, of the Coal Miners' Union, took a mob of about 350 men to Frontenac, Kansas, and prevented most of the men from going to work in the Santa Fe mines, under the agreement reached with the company.

Notice was given in the mills of the Great Falls Manufacturing Co., at Somersworth, N. H., that a cut-down in all departments of 10 per cent. will go into effect this week. In No. 3 mill, which makes course goods, there will be two-thirds reduction in force.

A telegram from Fort Wayne, Indiana, says that freight business on the Pennsylvania Company's lines has been so slack for the past four weeks that many trainmen are idle. One trainmen on every regular freight crew between Pittsburg and Chicago on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago system was laid off indefinitely. Sixty men were dismissed between Fort Wayne and Chicago alone.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

18th Day.—In the Senate the question of the right of the governor of a state to appoint a senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a regular term, and not happening by resignation or otherwise, was decided in the negative. The final votes in the two cases from Montana and Washington, declaring Mr. Mantle and Mr. Allen not entitled to seats, were 32 to 29. There was no vote necessary to be taken in the third of these cases, that from Wyoming, Mr. Beckwith having resigned his appointment more than a month ago.

19th Day.—In the Senate Mr. Voorhees reported the House bill repealing part of the Sherman act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Mr. Teller objected to its consideration, and it went over. Mr. Stewart's resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate if there is danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the government during the current year, and if so, the probable amount, and what legislation will be necessary to supply the deficiency, was debated and then referred to the Finance Committee—yeas 40, nays 16. Mr. Gordon spoke in favor of repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman law.

20th Day.—In the Senate Mr. Sherman made a speech two hours in length on the silver question. It was an exhaustive and able review of the whole question. He favored repealing the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

21st Day.—In the Senate Mr. Wolcott made a speech in favor of free silver. Mr. Cafferey spoke in favor of unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, although he admitted that the position so taken by him might not meet the approval of his state, and might put a bar to his further political career. The resolution offered last week by Mr. Peffer (Pop.), of Kansas, in reference to national banks refusing to pay checks of their depositors in currency was taken up, and against his opposition, and that of a score of other senators, was referred to the Finance Committee by a vote of 35 to 21.

21st Day.—The House bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act got fairly under way in the Senate. It was taken up early in the morning hour in order to give an opportunity to Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, to make a speech against it. When he got through, an effort was made to simplify the further parliamentary line of proceeding in the consideration of the bill by having the committee's substitute pro forma, so that all amendments to be offered might be amendments in the first degree, instead of in the second, which would tend to smooth and simplify matters. That proposition failed to be adopted.

HOUSE.

18th Day.—In the House the vote was taken on the Wilson bill. Bland's amendment, free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, was defeated—yeas 124, nays 226. The vote on the amendment for a ratio 17 to 1 was defeated—yeas 100, nays 240. The amendment asking for the ratio of 18 to 1 was defeated—yeas 102, nays 239. The 18 to 1 ratio was defeated—yeas 105, nays 237. The 20 to 1 ratio was beaten—yeas 119, nays 222. The amendment providing for a re-enactment of the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was lost—yeas 136, nays 213. The Wilson bill repealing the Sherman act was then passed—yeas, 240, nays 110; a majority of 130.

19th Day.—The feature of the House proceedings was the debut of Mr. Crisp as a speaker on the floor. He was led to leave his chair by some caustic criticisms made by Mr. Reed upon the proposed code of rules. The discussion between the two leaders was very animated, but led to no conclusion. No action was taken upon the rules.

20th Day.—In the House the proposed code of rules was debated pro and con, both under the hour rule and the five-minute rule. Little attention was paid to the speeches. Without disposing of the rules the House at 5:5 adjourned.

21st Day.—In the House the rules were discussed, but little or no progress was made. The Banking and Currency and the Coinage Weights and Measures Committees were granted leave to report at any time and these were the only noteworthy changes made in the new code. But there is an amendment still pending that, if adopted, may be found to be far reaching in its effects. It was offered by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, and provides for a practical cloture whenever a member, in charge of a measure on the floor, sees fit to ask for it. No action was taken on this amendment before adjournment.

21st Day.—The rules, which will govern the proceedings of the present House, were again discussed without attracting much attention, although, at times, the House was on the verge of a partisan debate.

TURKEY'S PROTECTION.

I. Will Hereafter Be Given to Missionaries.

The vigorous protest entered by the United States Government against the assault on Miss Melton, an American missionary in the Turkey province at Mosul, has borne fruit that will insure, to some extent, in future the safety of Christain missionaries in Turkey. Under instructions from the State Department the United States Ministers at Constantinople made a demand for a rigid investigation of the facts connected with the outrage and the punishment of the guilty parties. The demand has been met by the Turkish authorities in a manner entirely satisfactory to this government so far as preliminary steps are concerned, but standing instructions have been sent to the ministers to see that the promises so freely given are carried out to the letter.

Hereafter the vizier of Mosul will give a vizerial letter to missionaries traveling through his province recommending the bearer to the protection of the authorities, and a military escort will be furnished all missionaries who desire it. Furthermore, the vizier has sent an officer and troops to the scene of the outrage with instructions to investigate and make arrests, but owing to the remote situation of the place no report has yet been received.

A PROTEST FROM CHINA.

The Presbyterian Synod Dissatisfied With the Geary Law.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received from the Synod of China resolutions concerning the effect of the Chinese exclusion law upon the cause of Christianity in the Empire. This report is the first official action taken by any religious body in China upon that subject since the act was declared constitutional.

The document states that the synod represents five Presbyteries, with nearly 6000 native Christians, scattered from Pekin to Canton and indirectly the whole Christian Church in China. It states its dissatisfaction with the Geary law and concludes: "If the American people desire to restrict immigration of the Chinese we believe they could readily effect their purpose by diplomatic negotiations and mutual concessions."

SCORES LOST.

Life and Property Destroyed on the Southern Coast.

BIG LOSSES AT SAVANNAH.

The Cotton and Tobacco Crops Heavily Damaged—New Jersey Seaside Resorts Again Swept By Breakers—The Storm Has Gone to Canada.

The hurricane which swept over the Southern Coast caused greater damage to life and property in its path from Florida to New York than any similar storm for years.

The storm centre, which was in Southwestern Virginia, moved through Central Pennsylvania, Central New York, and Northern Maine, crossing into Canada.

The effects of the storm in Baltimore and vicinity was severe. A large number of vessels in the harbor were wrecked or damaged. The wind played havoc with the small vessels. Incoming bay steamers brought reports of rough experiences and of various casualties. The steamer John E. Tygert sank at Trappe Landing, Talbot county.

Some considerable damage was done along the shores of the Chesapeake bay and the rivers of Maryland emptying into it. The waters of Chincoteague bay was driven by a southern wind up into Sinepuxent bay, the low ground of Ocean City was submerged and the railroad bridge was damaged. The gale caused an unusually high tide in the Potomac river and some damage was done in the southern counties. The highest-tide ever known was experienced in the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace and Port Deposit. Several vessels at Havre de Grace were damaged by being driven against the railroad bridge across the river. Some industrial establishments were damaged on Elk River, in Cecil county. The lower part of Annapolis was flooded.

Reports from sections adjacent to Danville, Va., represent that the tobacco crop has been greatly damaged, probably to the extent of one-third. The storm in Accomac and Northamption counties was very severe and many small boats were driven ashore. In other sections of Virginia considerable damage to the corn crop is reported.

The wind on the North Carolina Coast reached a velocity of 73 miles an hour. The three-masted schooner Three Sisters, bound from Savannah to Philadelphia with lumber, was wrecked and abandoned off Cape Fear. Johnson Heede, the mate, and Capt. Isaac Simpson, the master, were drowned. At Kernersville a hundred houses were wrecked and a woman killed.

No material damage was done at Philadelphia beyond the flooding of the streets along the Delaware river front. Throughout Pennsylvania the fruit and corn crop were greatly injured.

New York caught the edge of the storm. The bay was lashed into fury by the high wind, and thirteen unfinished houses were demolished in Brooklyn.

Along the New Jersey coast much damage was done to buildings on the beach at the various resorts.

Havoc in Savannah.

Almost on the anniversary of the great hurricane of 1881 Savannah was swept by one of the severest storms it has ever known. The storm began early in the afternoon and increased from then until it reached the climax, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, having blown for eight hours in a terrific hurricane. It began raining early in the morning, but only in gusts. After the first fall it ceased entirely for several hours and did not begin again until afternoon. Then the work of destruction began and lasted until the storm had spent its force at midnight. All the wharves along the river front, the ocean steamship companies and Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad wharves were under water and the tide was still rising rapidly. A view of the city at daylight revealed a scene of wreck and ruin that surpassed that of the great hurricane of 1881.

The ruin at quarantine is immeasurable. Nothing is standing where one of the finest stations on the South Atlantic was twenty-four hours ago except the doctor's house. The wharves are gone; the new fumigation plant, which has cost the city so much money is in the bottom of the sea.

The list of fatalities are gradually growing and it is impossible to tell to what extent it will grow. Several bodies of drowned persons have been picked up and search is now being made for others who are missing. Every hour seems to bring some new story of a death as a result of the storm.

Twenty-seven lives are reported lost and forty or fifty persons are reported missing.

Twelve barks and barkentines which were anchored at quarantine station were blown high and dry upon the marsh, and some of them were carried by the storm across the marshes on an island two miles distant from the station. One of the vessels at Tybee was completely capsized and three clubhouses on the island were blown entirely down. Others were flooded and the people sought shelter wherever they could find it.

It is reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin sloop, which went ashore on the south end, were drowned.

The Hotel Tybee is considerably damaged in front. Its verandas and bathhouses are gone.

The Knights of Pythias clubhouse was washed away. Two of the cottages of the Cottage Club are gone. The water swept with tremendous force over this part of the island, railroad tracks being carried from 200 to 500 feet. The church steeples were demolished, and at least 500 large trees were blown down.

Only one Columbian souvenir coin has been received at the United States Treasury for redemption. It is therefore argued that the coins are being treasured and that the remainer of the 5,000,000 will yet go at a high premium.

Clark's Thread Mills, at Newark, New Jersey, resumed operations after a three weeks' shut-down.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

Twenty-five thousand people attended the grangers' picnic and exhibition at Williams Grove. Woman suffragists were the principal speakers.

D. Ramsey Patterson, of Philadelphia, assignee of the Keystone Standard Watch Company, has brought suit at Lancaster against Hugh M. North to recover $200,000.

Mifflin O. Graves, of Kleckersville, worth $150,000, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree.

David Hensinger, a prominent business man of Alburtis, has disappeared.

Bachelor Horace Reifsnyder, a farmer, living near Pottstown was found dead on his premises with a bullet hole in his heart and a revolver, not his own, in his hand. Deputy Coroner Mauger, of Douglassville, is investigating.

George E. Williams, at one time an influential citizen of Mauch Chunk, fell dead on the street of alcoholism, but it was no doubt hastened by the gold cure. Last Spring he returned from a New York institution apparently cured of the liquor habit. Four weeks ago he took to drink again and the result was that he died a maniac. The deceased was 54 years old and a soldier of the late war with a brilliant army record.

While sitting on the porch of her home Louella Fridy, of Mountville, near Columbia was stung on the middle finger of her right hand by a yellow jacket. She instantly became partly paralyzed, and could not hear or speak. Her whole body began to swell, and she suffered great pain. Physicians from Lancaster were called in and fears that she might die were entertained. Restoratives were applied and her condition improved.

The 4-year-old daughter of Michael Sansky of Bradenville, fell in a sixty-foot well and was drowned.

Mrs. Mary Walters, of Easton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Peters, Bethlehem. Mrs. Walters is 103 years old, and enjoys good health.

Instructor Charles L. Wells, of Lehigh University, has accepted the professorship of mechanical engineering at the State College, of Lansing, Mich.

The Hotel Barker hack while crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hanover, was struck by a freight engine, injuring E. P. Kittinger, Samuel Wilmer, Frank Hofer, Thomas Waltz and demolishing the vehicle.

Frank Cushman, of McKeesport, was drowned in the Monongahela River, near Port Marion. He was in a skiff alongside the steamer Adam Jacobs. The wheels of the steamer was started, striking the skiff and sending Cushman to the bottom. A Coroner's jury ensured the officers of the steamboat.

Eight hundred men struck at Patterson colliery, throwing 1400 men out of employment. The men struck because they did not receive their pay.

A tornado at Eagle's Mere, cut a swath through the forest a quarter of a mile wide, destroyed Judge Wilson's house and did some damage to the surrounding cottages. Judge Wilson received a contusion of the head, but none of his family were injured.

Nearly 13,000 men who have been idle for several weeks went to work in the Pittsburg district and the indications are that the hard times scare is over there.

A great gathering of railroad men, including engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, telegraph operators, was held at Hazleton at which the subject of federating the various beneficial organizations was discussed as well as combining all the orders under one head.

Ex-Senator A. D. Harlan has announced the withdrawal of his candidacy for State Treasurer, because of the probability of the nomination of Judge Fell for the Supreme Judgeship, and with the idea that the State Treasurer nomination should come from the Western part of the State.

Joe Moore, an Italian shoemaker, of Bristol, in a rage shot his fiancee Mary Bencker in the cheek and severely beat her, because she sided with an old lover, in a fight between the two men.

Owen Cahill, of Norristown, aged 22, fell from a twelve-foot scaffold and sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

Levi Kilpatrick, aged 25, was killed on the Reading Railroad at Valley Forge while attempting to board a coal train.

An unknown man, about 35 years old, supposed to be a Greek, was instantly killed on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad near Norristown.

John McKerce, a former employee of Theodore Lond, of Gradyville, who stole a horse and wagon and then fired the Bond barn, was captured.

The confectionery store of F. W. Polte, on Main street, Norristown, was robbed under the glare of an electric light. A silver watch and $2.10 were secured. A large sum of money in the store was overlooked by the thief.

A shooting affray occurred at the Methodist camp meeting at Rawlinsville. Twenty thousand people were on the grounds, the number of people assembled being the largest ever seen in that section and intense excitement prevailed. John Patton, a well-known farmer, met his hired man in the camp and the pair became involved in a quarrel. The hired man drew a pistol and aimed at Patton's head. He pulled the trigger, but a bystander struck his arm and the muzzle was knocked downward. The bullet struck Patton's leg, passed clear through it. The would-be murderer was arrested.

The farmers' picnic and exhibition at Williams Grove was well attended and temperance addresses were made by leading Prohibitionists under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Michael Schall, of York, was mysteriously shot while gunning. He is a leading citizen and the inhabitants of York are excited over the occurrence.

Near Coatesville an attempt was made to wreck the Western express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Spikes had been drawn and the fish plates removed from two lengths of rails.

The Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance has issued a circular to pastors of churches, superintendents of Sabbath schools, presidents of Young People's Societies of Christan Endeavor, Epworth Leagues, and similar societies recommending that the third Sabbath of September, be set apart as a day of prayer for the success of the temperance cause.

THE WILSON BILL

Passed By a Majority of One Hundred and Thirty.

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

All the Silver Amendments Defeated in Detail—Average Majority Against the White Metal Measures 131.28.

The Wilson bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 240 to 110, a majority of 130. More than two-thirds of the members of the House recorded themselves in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchase law and the establishment of the currency of the United States on a sound basis. The passage of the bill was not a surprise to any one, but the overwhelming vote by which it was carried surprised its most hopeful supporters.

The intense interest that was taken in the action of the House was attested by the fact that two hours before the time for the session to begin the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the vast crowd remained seated for three hours and a half listening to roll-call after roll-call with as much attention as was bestowed upon the eloquence of Mr. Cockran and Mr. Reed. Not only did the galleries fill up early, but the members were nearly all on the floor half an hour before the Speaker called the House to order. The advocates of the Wilson bill were all in good humor. They knew they had won their fight.

Messrs. Rayner, Tracey, Cockran, Harter and the others that had been prominent in the leadership on the sound money side were constantly surrounded by groups of their followers and were heartily congratulated upon their admirable management of the campaign. Even when their victory was assured the managers of the fight had not ceased to work, for each one had taken upon himself the task of seeing that a certain number of members were present to vote, so that their majority should not be reduced in any way by the absence of any of their forces. They held their men together remarkably well, as did also Mr. Bland on his side. The consequence was an unusually large vote—349 members out of a total of 354 being recorded on the first and last two votes, leaving but five absentees. Two of these, Messrs. Graham, of New York, and Shell, of South Carolina, were paired, and one, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, was called away after reaching the capitol by a telegram announcing that his wife was dying.

CABLE SPARKS.

The striking cabmen of Naples attacked the police.

The Arab soldiers at Kismayoo, near Zanzibar, have risen in revolt.

The House of Lords expect to take up the home-rule bill on September 5.

The government report for the past week shows cholera to be on the increase in Russia.

It is said the demands of the French envoy at Siam exceed the terms of the ultimatum.

The Duke of Edinburg has resigned his position as admiral of the fleet of the British navy.

Turkey has established five days' quarantine against vessels arriving from Russian ports.

An alleged conspiracy has been discovered in South Russia to separate Ukrain from Russia.

Prince Henry of Prussia represented the German Emperor at the fleet maneuvers of the Italian navy.

It is said that Russia is making an effort to ship rye into Germany by way of France, Italy and Hungary.

Siam has deposited the guarantee of three million francs required to insure the payment of French indemnity.

France will not send military attaches to the German maneuvers this fall because the sham battle-field is to be around Metz.

Robert Inglis, marine engineer for the Cunard Steamship Company, was drowned by the upsetting of a sailboat.

The police officials at Rome who are held responsible for not suppressing the anti-French rioting have been dismissed from office.

There are indications that the strike of English coal miners will soon end by the men resuming work without insisting upon an advance.

Four thousand striking Welsh miners started to march over the mountains to the Ebbw Vale mines to induce their comrades to quit work, but all left the ranks before reaching their destination.

Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie sailed for New York to compete for the America's cup. Dunraven's horse won at the York August meeting, and the coincidence was noted by sporting men.

Pastor Stoecker, formerly German court chaplain, who is celebrated for the animosity he entertains for the Hebrews, sailed from Hamburg for New York on the steamer Augusta Victoria. He is to make a lecturing tour of the United States.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

The Pennsylvania Western Express Narrowly Escapes Demolition.

An attempt was made to wreck the western express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance east of Coatesville, Pa., and it is remarkable that the two sections of the train were not hurled down a twenty foot embankment.

The spikes had been drawn and the fish plates removed from two lengths of rails, but one bolt being left to hold them in place. Fortunately the two sections of the train run over the loose rails in safety. The western express is the most valuable train run over the Pennsylvania road. The work of the fiends was discovered by Trackwalker John Walker, just before the second section approached the place, but too late to have it stopped.

THE LITTLE FEET.

A MOTHER'S VILLANELLE.

Across the lonely chamber floor
And down the passage through the hall,
The little feet resound no more!

There cometh through the open door
No merry voice, no laughing call
Across the lonely chamber floor;

But where the sunlight flashes o'er
Gray tapestry and pictured wall,
The little feet resound no more!

Perchance upon a distant shore
They wander now—no more to fall
Across the lonely chamber floor.

Why comes the summer to restore
Bright hollyhocks and lilies tall?—
The little feet resound no more!

Alas for Hope's deceptive lore!
Her words are desolation all;
Across the lonely chamber floor
The little feet resound no more!
—[Arthur L. Salmon, in Chambers' Journal.

JANE AND ARTHUR.

Doubtless Jane Dobbins and Arthur Lathers thought that they were very clever when, in the first bloom of young love, they had a memorial photograph taken together with her gentle head fondly resting on his gallant breast. There were to be only two impressions struck from the plate, and, oh! what a consolation each one would be for the awful hours of separation—an ever present sign of ineffable bliss! But they never fancied that the plate retained its reproductive powers, nor that it was destined to fall into the hands of the vengeful George Percy, and when they reckoned without George Percy they reckoned without a host.

For this young man was romantic of temperament and ingenious of mind. From his earliest perception he had vowed that she should be his, and so in the heydey of his discretion, having seen her ruthlessly torn from his mental embrace through the diabolical arts of a hated rival, he swore that he would have his revenge. Of course he must dissemble—that was an essential of the passion. Arthur and he had always been good comrades, and so they must continue. He must congratulate the happy pair with false words and a hollow smile. He must, and he did.

But time was his friend, so avaunt despair! The lovers were young, and their complacent parents had declared that they must wait. Aha! Was he not man enough from the nettle Opportunity to pluck the flower Success? Only bring on the nettle! Meanwhile he would watch and wait. It was at the acme of this conviction that Arthur one evening in a flood of that crass confidence, which is half the pleasure of being in love, showed the picture to George. Alas, the blindness of fate! Among the mental ingenuities with which George was endowed was a very pretty taste for the natural sciences. Chemistry, through its facility in producing light from darkness, sound from silence and smell from scentlessness, had always appealed to his imaginative qualities.

At school he had been allowed the run of the laboratory—and sometimes a run from it—and there was nothing in the nature of smoke, stench or explosion which he had not generated. He went further in a day than Faraday did in his whole life, and as for Daguerre he could take care of him without half thinking. Indeed, in time photography became a delightful avocation to him, and its mysteries were camerical not chimerical.

He had gained a well deserved reputation as an amateur operator, and, it so happened, had long been in the habit of developing his work in the very gallery where the young lovers had so wantonly made light of their sacred emotions. And more, he was so engaging in manner and so generous in returning favors that he had the use of the establishment and came and went as if his will was a centurion, a latchkey being his guide by night. All of this Arthur well knew, and all of this he clean forgot in the selfish rapture of displaying his happiness.

But George remembered, and when he had carelessly read the maker's name on the back of the photograph he could scarce restrain a start and the conventional chuckle of foreseen revenge. In a flash came an idea which gradually developed into a full grown purpose. He could, he would, he did. He knew many a secret of the craft. Now was the time to call that knowledge to his aid. One night he searched and he found negatives of Susie Graham, a great friend of Arthur's and of Robert Prince, an ardent admirer of Jane's. With infinite care he prepared new plates, and lo! when he had developed these and taken their impressions there were two pictures, one of Arthur and Susie and the other of Robert and Jane, in the identical conjunction of affection in which it had seemed clever to Arthur and Jane to exploit their young love.

"Aha!" hissed George with a half suppressed mirthless laugh as he pulled his hair over his brow and rolled his eyes, which shone with an infernal fire. "Aha! I have them on the hip, and I'll feed fat the ancient grudge I owe them."

And well he might laugh as one who laughed last. The following week the little Jane, while dreaming idly of her felicity, received an anonymous package and wept. The following week the ardent Arthur, while impatiently counting the days of his probation, received an anonymous package and swore. The next day two notes, pregnant with grief and resentment, crossed each other.

FAITHLESS ARTHUR—I return the ring and other presents. All is over. So never, never speak again to JANE.
read one.

FICKLE JANE—Since you no longer love me, I beg to herewith transmit your letters and the slippers you sent me last Christmas. I think they are just his size. I remain, yours indignantly, ARTHUR.
read the other.

"How shameless!" sobbed Jane when she received the letter. "What nerve!" growled Arthur as he tore the former into bits. And thereafter the hearts that had beat as one throbbed most independently as two.

Arthur was seen smoking on the street, and thus became a warning of dissipation. And George, who now called assiduously on Jane, found his anticipated joys almost as enlivening as a Quaker meeting, for the poor child was glum and distraught and too simple to hide it. Her cheeks grew wan, and the sparkle of her eye deadened into melancholy. Her parents became alarmed, fearing a decline, and as absence is a remedy long since declared standard, they decided to send her on a visit to her Aunt Abigail in the metropolis.

George heard the tidings with consternation. Was this the end of his chicanery? Then he had been deceived. Heroines truly had the unpleasant habit of fading, but they always married the villain before acquiring it. Must he yield to remorse, to despair? No; at least he knew when she was going—at least he might receive her parting glance. So he hied to the station and entered the car where she sat listless and dejected. "Good-by, Jane," he whispered. "Will you not write to me? You know how constant I've been, even when it was hopeless."

"I hate you!" said the girl, with a sudden burst of instinctive passion.

And George sped to his room and butted his head against the wall—but not too violently, for it was but lath and plaster, and his landlord was unfeeling—and vowed that of all sour things the sweets of revenge were the sourest. Thereby he dimly perceived that treachery is a boomerang in unskillful hands.

Meanwhile Arthur, having established recklessness, did not pursue it. He was energetic in business, and sorrow made him more so, thus requiting him with pecuniary damages. His employers sent him to the west, where he was successful in his mission. This mission then took him to the metropolis, where he reassured its success and made himself famous. Misfortune is a sickening dose to swallow, but once down it may change depression into exultation and tears into smiles.

But Arthur didn't think so. It is easy to philosophize after the scar, but not after the wound is yet raw. He was very blue when leisure permitted his thoughts to be absorbed with self and grew fond of thrusting his hands deep in his pockets and moodily soliloquizing, "It was always so," probably from a childish reminiscence of "that dear gazelle."

One wintry afternoon during his stay in the metropolis, being especially misanthrophic and time dragging with him, Arthur got into an uptown stage, for its lumbering misery seemed commensurate to his humor. He ensconced himself in one of the farther corners, and in each jolt and bump discovered similitude to the course of his existence. Passengers came and went, but he heeded them not. They went more than they came, until he was alone, alone with the straw, and the rattling glass, and the dangling straps. Then he likened himself to a prisoner in a tumbrel on the way to execution and became almost cheerful in the thought. Oh, if it were only true! He would send a lock of his hair dipped in his blood by one of the haughty minions, and then her stony heart would melt—that being a natural attribute of all stones.

The stage stopped. A young lady entered and took a seat by the door. She extended her fare, and Arthur forgot himself sufficiently to take it. As he did so he gasped, and well he might, for it was Jane's little hand that he touched—his Jane, alas, his no longer! What was she doing alone in the great city? Could she be lost, or wandering from a disorder of reason? Could she have recognized him from a distance and followed through the throng? No, she seemed composed and at ease—indeed far too much so. She evidently had not noticed him, for her eyes were dumrely cast down. She had not, and she should not. Arthur drew his hat over his brow, but not so low as to prevent him from glancing askance, in which he found a proper though melancholy pride, and shrank back in his corner as much as the vibrations would permit.

Oh, how pretty, how sweet she looked! Was it possible that one so fair could be so false? Yet were not these terms correlative, and was not seeing believing? Had he not the damning proof in his inside pocket, gnawing away his vitals like a Spartan boy's fox? But yet she was so pretty, so sweet! Did ever coquette possess such a pure face, such a maidenly mien? Yet she had allowed her picture to be taken with Robert Prince in that very position which their troth had sanctified, and who knew but that half the young men of their native town had similar trophies? Oh, yes, she was so pretty, so sweet, but beauty was only skin deep. Alas! Arthur found only faint consolation in the saying, for he realized that, like Mercutio's wound, it was quite deep enough for him.

Arthur sighed so fervently that he must have attracted notice, but at this instant the stage lurched and fell to one side. There was a scream, a shout, and for a moment the separated lovers were as thoroughly mixed up as their unfortunate affairs were, for one of the hind wheels of the vehicle had come off and rolled away as if disgusted with lack of patronage and about to set up business on its own account.

The attraction of the accident was speedily overcome by the repulsion of recognition.

"Mr. Lathers!" cried Jane, and bounded on the uppermost seat like a chamois.

"Miss Dobbins!" growled Arthur, making a dive for the door. But it was jammed. Push and strain as he might, he could not budge it. The only result of his exertion was a very red face, whose glow Jane seemed to catch and faintly reflect. He tried a window, but as he felt as much like a camel as it looked like a needle's eye he soon desisted, and sinking into the lower corner, which gave him the sensation of being caught in a chasm, he abandoned himself to Werther-like despair.

The driver now leisurely descended and stood at one side, proud in the faith that his horses required no attention from him, as they yet had sufficient strength to stand alone.

"Yez 'ull hev to stay in until yez gits out," he said consolingly. "But I'll not be after chargin, yez dooble."

By this time a crowd had collected and began, after the fashion of crowds, to theorize regarding the accident. Some maintained that it was of no moment since the stage would go as comfortably on three wheels as it had on four. Others that the imprisoned passengers were lacky in their confinement, since if it was protracted there would be no lack of fare. A messenger boy in a piping voice volunteered to run for a doctor and provoked incredulous laughter at the likelihood of his running. This gave Arthur a chance to display his magnanimity.

"Stand back," he shouted, "and give the lady air." As if a stage ever wanted for this essential except in warm weather!

But the throng, impressed by his vehemence, withdrew to the sidewalk, and stamped feet and chafed ears as if, like the Roman sentinels at Pompeii, they could'nt desert their posts—i. e., lampposts.

"Thank you, Mr. Lathers," said Jane in tones akin to the tip of her nose.

"There was a time when you wouldn't have said 'Mr. Lathers,'" replied Arthur.

"Yes, and not an hour ago."

"You knew me then?"

"I saw you, I didn't recognize you."

"And yet my heart is the same as of yore."

"Toward Susie? Yes? How interesting!"

"What am I to Susie, or Susie to me—I, who am maligned, bereft, discarded?"

"You should feel at ease now, Mr. Lathers."

"And why now, pray?"

"On the stage, you know. You are such an actor."

"At least I haven't the craze for indiscriminate picture-taking. That seems to be a feminine characteristic."

"You haven't? To think that any camera could have twice sustained the shock of that smirk! Oh, it is too ridiculous!"

"I don't know what you mean."

"Oh, you do not?"

"Pray, Miss Dobbins, in this enforced association, which no one could regret more than I, let us not yield to idle recrimination. The past is dead; let the dead bury it. I shall await our deliverance with resignation, and then bid you godspeed."

"Some sort of speed would be acceptable. But 'resignation?' If that posture is your idea of resignation, I'd rather look uncomfortable."

"You have your wish. How is the view up there?"

"I can see a man in a well with the rope dangling just out of reach."

"Yes; he has escaped the noose."

"That is flattery for a contemptuous rejection."

"Miss Dobbins, permit me as an old family friend who has your best interests at heart to warn you to be more discreet. Our town is such a small place, and the young men are not sufficiently cultured to abstain from boastings. It is pleasant undoubtedly to have one's picture taken with one's best young man of the present. I know in my case you seem to be delighted, but when these photographs multiply and begin to circulate like—like—er—comic valentine"

"Mr. Lathers!"

"Hello!" cried Arthur as he suddenly bent forward.

"Ah!" screamed Jane as she dropped from her perch at the same instant.

Two heads then bumped as one. They recoiled, but again plunged forward, for each had seen half concealed in the straw a photograph which each had prized, but which the shock of the accident must have separated from their possession.

"That's mine," asserted Jane.

"That's mine," protested Arthur. And both having succeeded, Jane climbed triumphant to her eyrie; Arthur sank victorious into his chasm.

There was a sudden movement forward and a hurrah from the crowd, for the lovers, gazing into each other's eyes, saw doubt change into faith, and aversion into devotion.

"It must have been that confounded George Percy," exclaimed Arthur.

"Forgive me, darling," soobed Jane.

And they were infolded in a fond and ingenuous embrace.

No wonder the crowd surged and shouted. The streets of the metropolis are prolific of dramas indeed, but idyls are as scarce as daisies between the granite blocks. Cheer succeeded cheer, and when the messenger boy piped his intention of running for the parson the cheers grew more enthusiastic, and no incredulous laughter opposed.

"I'll retaliate on that Percy," said Arthur, "if it takes a lifetime?"

"No, dear. Revenge pays its own debts. What has George accomplished except to make our faith in each other more assured?"

"You are right. You are always right. He will find it impossible to counterfeit the home pictures which I can foresee. Let him have the past of trickery. The future is ours, darling, for weal or woe."

"From 'wheel and whoa,'" replied Jane, roguishly, with a suggestion of their accident.—[Chicago Times.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

ROAST SWEET POTATOES. — Choose even sized potatoes, cleanse them with a brush and put them in a quick oven. They are done when they will yield to pressure between the fingers. Serve hot.

A NICE DISH.—Moisten two cupfuls of cold mashed potatoes with one-half cupful of hot milk and when softened stir in two salted well beaten eggs. Drop carefully from a spoon into flour or egg and crumb them—the mixture should be very soft—and brown either in hot butter or boiling fat.

SEASONINGS FOR SOUPS.—Seasonings for soups may be varied to suit tastes, the simplest having only salt and pepper, while the richest may have a little of many savors, so delicately blended that no one is conspicuous. The best soup is that whose flavor is made from the blending of many. For brown soups, dark spices may be used; for white ones, mace, aromatic seeds, cream and curry. Many herbs, either fresh or dried, such as sage, thyme, sweet marjoram, mint, sweet basil, parsley, bay leaves, cloves, mace, mustard, celery seed and onions, and all choice catsups and sauces, are used as seasoning. For coloring and flavoring soups use caramel, browned flour, onions, fried brown or meat with cloves in it or browned in butter.

CURIOUS PLANT LIFE.

Plants that Eat Live Animals—Plants that Have the Sense of Feeling—Others that Seem to See.

And 'tis my faith, that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.
—[Wordsworth.

Scientists are making deep researches in plant life, and are discovering some strange facts which seem almost too weird to be believed. They tell us that the plants we find in a tramp through the woods of a summer's day are not the stupid know-nothing things that people in general imagine them to be. That it has been discovered that some species of plants common in this state have the power of eating, and that before enjoying a good meal off of flies, worms, moths, etc., they have to work for their living in much the same manner as the spider which dines on similar articles of diet. One will admit at once that a spider goes to work as systematically as a fisherman placing a seine, or a hunter arranging his traps; but scarcely any one would give a plant as much credit for ability as the philosophical spider. Be this as it may, at present, the time is fast coming when the researches of botanists will be made known to the public, and then they will own that the plant kingdom has been consulted and that several species are no longer subjects of scorn.

Plant life has not been keeping abreast of the advancement of the nineteenth century; but it is the scientist himself who is making the steps ahead. The plants have been performing for centuries what we now consider wonderful feats, and it is owing to recent research that one gains the idea that plants are doing more remarkable things now than ever before.

To most people, even though they may be lovers of nature, it must seem odd to hear of plants being fed on roast beef to keep them alive and to learn that there are plants which close up their leaves when a bee lights upon them, and still others which appear to have human instinct and reach directly towards a stick to grow upon.

These plants that exhibit such peculiar habits are not of the tropic climes or of far off Africa, but are habitants of this state. It is only the question of observation that accounts for the reason so few people know about their peculiarities and a little time spent in watching them will convince anyone that what is here said about them is the truth.

THE PLANTS THAT EAT.

There are many species of plants which require animal food to keep them in a healthy state. Whether they would actually die if not allowed this food cannot be told, as the difficulty of starving them is caused by their requiring water, and to keep this free from all bug life until absorbed by the plant is not an easy task.

It is not necessary to speak of the many varieties which have the power of digesting food, as this article deals simply with those plants which the reader of this article can find without much trouble. The variety which is common throughout this state is known to many people by the scientific name of Sarracenia purpurea; but it may be still better known by the cognomen in colloquial use, the Pitcher plant, or the Indian Drinking Cup. Both names are derived from the appearance of the plant. From the roots, seven or eight queer looking leaves start out at the same place. They measure from eight inches to a foot in length and are shaped like a cornucopia or cow's horn with the pointed tip joining the stalk and the broad part held upwards, open to the air. These plants grow in moist places, in creeks where in shallow inlets there is little change of water and more especially in bogs and swamps which are sheltered from the sun. They thrive best when the body of the plant rests on a bed of moss and the roots are allowed to penetrate below into water. When it rains the leaves or pitchers are extended and they receive the water. Although it makes a heavy load to bear, Nature seems to have supplied the plant with sufficient strength to hold its heavily laden cups. If the plants grew in the sunlight the water would rapidly evaporate, consequently it is the cool, dark swamp that they habitate. And now to explain the object of this water held as in a reservoir:

Linnaeus thought that the pitcher plants collected the water so that thirsty birds might drink from them. He was a great philosopher, but his surmise was not correct. Catesby thought upon finding bugs inside of them that Nature had provided a place of safety for insects, but he was wrong, for it is now known to be a death trap for all kinds of insects.

It remained for Mellichamp and Hooker to make the discovery that the water in the cups was diluted by the plant with some substance which attracted insects, and once sipping the fluid they became affected

AS WITH AN ÆSTHETIC.

The writer has before him a number of these plants in separate pails. The experiment of introducing a live fly at the upper edge of the cup was tried. The fly was apparently pleased with an odor coming from the liquid, for it commenced to sup the solution, and falling into the water, seemed unable to extricate itself. As a fly thrown into a cup of water will have little difficulty in clambering out or flying directly from the water, it stands to reason that this liquid was something more than water. At first it was thought that the solution was sticky and held the fly a captive, but if this is the case it is extremely weak is this quality as proved by an experiment. As the fly makes no effort whatever to escape, it seems that it must be numbed in some manner by the effect of the solution which it has imbibed.

An insect remains in the liquid but a short time before it becomes soft and separates; it sinks to the bottom and becomes nourishment for the plant. The experiment now being tried is to learn what effect the liquid has on a fly or worm. Whether a fly, after partaking of this apparently weak solution, will revive as a drunkand, or, if the liquid is a poison, which means certain death after a few drops are taken.

One fact, however, is established beyond a doubt. That is, that digestion which is purely an animal function, is performed by the plant. The question has been whether the leaves have the power of absorbing only matter in solution or whether they can render nitrogenous matter soluable which is the power of true digestion.

Francis Darwin tried many experiments to learn the results of feeding plants of a large variety of substances. On June 12, 1877, he fed a number of leaves 1-50 of a grain of roast meat. At the end of two months he found the flowers on the fed plant twice as plentiful as on those he did not feed and which were growing side by side. He found that there were 165 stalks to 100 on the unfed ones, and the total weight as 230 pounds is to 100 pounds. Carrying the observaiton farther, the number of seed capsules were as 149-100 and the number of seeds in each capsule as 12-10. The weight of the total amount of seeds was as 157 to 100 and the following year 18 per cent. more of the fed plants came up than the ones that thrived without feeding by artificial means.

Darwin fed 61 leaves with non-nitrogenous solutions, such as gum-arabic, sugar, starch and olive oil, and the tentacles were not inflected as when the plant eats. Sixty-four leaves were fed on milk, isinglass, saliva, etc., and were inflected. Thus it was shown the pitcher plant is carnivorous and added supplies of introgenous material by capture and consumption of insects and small animals.

The pitcher plants being experimented upon were gathered at Luzerne, Warren county, in a marsh where there was plenty of water and thick foliage prevented the liquid in the cup from being evaporated. It is thought that the experiments will not only verify those tried by Darwin, but that new and important features will be discovered in the habits of the sarracenia.

PERSISTENT PLANT LIFE.

It is not necessary to examine out of the way plants in order to find curious characteristics, they can be noticed in the city by anyone who will devote a little time to it.

Take for example the vines that one sees twining up the sides of almost any city house where there are grounds about the residence. They seem prosaic, to some persons artistic, but to the student they present many odd characteristics.

Does anyone realize that a vine can be as obstinate or persistent as a human being. That is the case. A sweet pea, a morning glory vine and many others, will not be persuaded to twine up a cord or post in any other direction than it chooses. In every case it always encircles and mounts a piece of twine stretched for it to grow upon, in an opposite direction to the hands of a watch. Entwine it and twist it about the string the other way and it will untwist itself and go back again of its own accord until it was as before. Fasten it twisted in the direction you wish it to change to and the chances are it will die or droop, because it cannot have its own way.

The cause for this inclination cannot be accounted for by botanists, unless it can be called a force of habit or inborn tendency in the plant. Although the sun might be thought to play a part in the strange manœuvres, it is not so; for although the plant may extend itself towards the sunlight and then twist about the string to be attracted and make another revolution, still why it should make the first twist from right to left when the relative positions of sun and string vary in different cases, is not explainable by scientists.

Another curious characteristic about vines in general is that the little tendrils and feelers seem to have the power of seeing. If one wishes to test this, put an upright stick ten inches away from the sweet pea vine or morning glory and the tendril will not reach promiscuously about in the air, but will stretch out directly towards the stick, seemingly recognizing the fact that it has found something to twine itself upon. It is said that a man once sat reading upon an ivy-covered piazza, and when, after a few hours, he attempted to leave, a shoot had extended towards him and encircled his arm.

FOLLOWING THE SUN.

Has anyone ever considered the sun flower, or why it is so named? A strange fact about it is that it follows the sun in its apparent course in the sky every day. In the morning the sunflower is attracted towards the east when the first rays are to be seen. From that hour it turns slowly on the stalk until the sun goes down in the west and then it droops its head as it cannot turn further in its desire to always look upon the sun.

There about 10,000 varieties of sunflowers. It is a composite flower in itself, as it is made up of hundreds of perfect little flowers, and one does not look upon one when the great golden orb is gazed at, but upon a number of flowers. In Russia they make a valuable oil by crushing the seeds, but in this country they serve as good food for poultry.

SENSITIVENESS OF PLANTS.

Another common plant which seems to possess human instincts is the mimosa or sensitive plant.

If touched ever so lightly with a straw, the leaf which is touched will close itself suddenly and remain this way until it imagines the danger is over, and then it will slowly open again. Even the wind will be sufficient to cause it to close its leaves, and so sensitive is it that a loud noise in close proximity will make it tremble.

Why it is given this power is not known, unless it is that the plant possesses a small amount of leaf surface and by closing, presents as little of itself to danger as possible. They grow in Central America until they become as large as a shrub taller than a man and many interesting stories have been told about them by the workmen busy on the Panama canal. In this country they are delicate and so hard to raise that they seldom exceed two feet in height. C. R.

According to expert calculations the Coliseum of Rome seated 87,000 spectators, while 60,000 more could have found standing room. The external circumference of the Coliseum as it stands today is 1,728 feet, its long diameter 716 feet, its short diameter 510 feet. The arena is 279x296 feet, and the height of the building 156 feet. There is still standing four stories of the original structure. It was in all probability the largest building of auditorium arrangement ever known.

CARVED FRUIT STONES.

How the Patient Chinaman Beautifies Articles of Nature.

Nothing is wasted in China. The stones of various fruits and the shells of nuts are cleaned, dried and carved into ornaments of the most graceful kind. Among the stones used are the olive, plum, peach and cherry, and of the shells the walnut and cocoanut. The stones are collected with care; each must exceed a certain standard of size, proportion, hardness and weight. They are dried slowly and at such a heat as not to crack or sprout and are then ready for the carver. The designer makes a rough outline of the future group or picture and hands it over to his boys or apprentices.

These work with great rapidity, and soon block out the design, cutting through the hard, ligneous tissue, and then extract the kernel. A second treatment now takes place to dry the interior of the shell, as well as to prevent the fine lining of the interior from undergoing decomposition. This completed, the designer sketches a second outline, and also indicates by his pencil or brush where the surface is to be manipulated made into leaf work or arabesque or be cut altogether away. The work is performed by the subordinates, as at first.

The designer then does the finishing touches, after which the assistants clean, polish and oil or wax the perfect carving. The stones are sold in this shape to quite a large extent, but more largely in other forms. Among these may be mentioned buttons, watch charms, sleeve links, earrings and brooches, and when strung together, bracelets, anklets, necklaces, watch chains, rosaries and official ornaments. The price of a stone varies greatly with the workmanship and the fame of the carver. Some may be bought as low as 5d. apiece, others command as high as 8s. and 12s. each. The average price is 1s. 3d. a stone, with handsome discount for purchases in quantity. The The carvings display great variety and beauty.

One class represents bunches of flowers and leaves, in which pistils, stamens and tendrils are accurately executed. Similar to these are fruits and flowers and flowers and leaves. A second class is composed of carvings of birds, reptiles and higher animal. The dragon, griffin, stork, horse, lion, tiger, camel, elephant and bull are the favorite figures. A canon in Chinese carving is to reproduce only those animals which have been deified and those mentioned are about the only ones which have enjoyed divine honors. A third class, and by far the most interesting, comprises groups of human figures, representing scenes in history, poetry, mythology and the drama.

The work is often so fine as to be microscopic in its delicacy, in fact, the finishing touches are made by the artist while using a magnifying glass of at least fifty diameters. On stones not over an inch in length along their major axis it is not uncommon to find eight, nine or ten characters in different attitudes and costumes. Unlike most phases of Chinese art, there is much regard paid to perspective and loreshortening. Some of these pieces might have been made by Hindoo or Italian artists, so free are they from local conventionalism. Nevertheless in the main conventionalism is all-prevailing.—[London Art Journal.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

HINT FOR THE BATH.—Put to a cup of sea salt one-half ounce of camphor and one-half ounce of ammonia in a quart bottle; fill the bottle with hot water and let it stand twenty-four hours; then, when prepared to bathe with a sponge, put a teaspoonful of this mixture, well shaken, into your basin. A surprising quantity of dirt will come from the cleanest skin. The ammonia cleanses and the camphor and the salt impart a beneficial effect which cannot be exaggerated.

A RELIEF FOR BURNS.—A free application of soap to a fresh burn almost instantly removes the fire from the flesh. If the injury is very severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply linseed oil and then dust over with fine flour. When this covering dries hard, repeat the oil and flour dressing till a good coating is obtained. When the latter dries, allow it to stand until it cracks and falls off, as it will do in a day or two, and a new skin will be found to have formed where the skin was burned.

MOULD ON APPLES.—Attention is called to the fact that apples stored in cellars or elsewhere are invariably covered with mould or mildew—often invisible, but just as real. This mould consists mostly of microscopic plants, including numerous species of fungi, all of which are more or less poisonous. Physicians say they have traced diphtheria in children to the use of mouldy apples. Mothers are in the habit of giving little children apples to play with, and the babies try to eat them. In such cases the mould should be carefully removed from them.

HOW TO LIVE IF YOU WISH TO LIVE LONG.—Aside from the very important and controlling influences of inheritance, of diet, and of temperate habits, says the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, the points to be learned from the few statiscal data attainable are that longevity is promoted by a quiet, peaceful life, in a retired and rural community, where there is freedom from nervous strain and worrying and excessively laborious toil. The business man, with increasing cares and responsibilities, the mill operative toiling hard to keep together the souls and bodies of himself and his family, the politicians, the hard-working professional men, are not the chief contributors to the centenarian ranks. Dr. Holyoke, indeed, became a centenarian, but his example has rarely been followed by his professional brethren.

A NORTH CAROLINA woman has a lock of hair sent to her by a friend two years ago. It was then an inch and a half long. It has been growing ever since, and is now over a foot long. At least, that is the story she tells, and there is no one in her town who will venture to deny it.

"I don't see what Fannie sees about Mr. Clamper to like."

"Well, you would if she ever gave you any of the candy he brings her."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEPT. 7

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"I travel all over the U. S., and you can say for me and I mean it too, that I never saw so many goods packed in a room of this size anywhere."

THIS IMMENSE STOCK

Bought for Cash and sold for Cash only is at your service. Eight well-trained experienced clerks to wait on you regularly, and from twelve to fourteen on Saturdays, and always busy, gives you an idea of the amount of goods that pass over our counters daily. You get no such value for your money anywhere in the county and you can easily pay your car fare and other expenses in making a trip to the County Seat, out of the savings, in making your necessary purchases.

Retailing Goods at . . . . . Wholesale Prices,

Is the Racket idea in a nut-shell.

That it is done here every day, is beyond dispute. How it is done and with what success, we'll tell U

Later On!

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Orris McCormick, of Millheim, was in town on business Saturday.

——Mrs. Elmira Ishler, of Tusseyville, was a caller at this office last Friday.

——Mr. Cleven Dinges, Insurance agent, of Williamsport, was in town Tuesday.

——James Durst is attending court this week at Bellefonte as a juror from Potter township.

——Mr. and Mrs. James Keller, east of town, attended the picnic at Williams Grove last week.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan spent several days last week with Mrs. Mott, at Roopsburg.

——James A. Sweetwood, of Centre Hill, called in and had his label put even up with the times.

——Miss Marion Fischer spent several days last week with her friend Miss Mabel Zeigler, at Millheim.

——Mrs. Wm. Jacobs, of Boalsburg, spent several days last week at this place with her son, Dr. W. A. Jacobs.

——John D. Meyer departed Wednesday morning for Lancaster, Pa., where he will attend Franklin and Marshall College.

——Misses Jennie Wagner and Lizzie Holder, two of Howards' young ladies were guests at the home of Mr. J. Rowe last week.

——Mr. William Barnes, a skilled employe of the Bellefonte *Democrat*, has been assisting this week in getting out the REPORTER.

——Fred. Kurtz, Jr., left this morning for Chicago and will spend the next ten days taking in the sights at the World's Fair.

——Mr. John F. Breon, one of Gregg townships practical farmers, gave our sanctum a call, and had his label advanced.

——Mrs. Esther Gordon, who has been spending several weeks with the family of D. B. Brisbin, returned to her home in Bellefonte last week.

——Mr. J. H. Ishler, of Tusseyville, gave us a call. Mr. Ishler has engaged in the sale of musical instruments, and is also conductor of vocal and instrumental music.

——Mrs. Gov. Curtin, Mrs. Dr. Harris, and Mrs. Rev. Elliot drove across from Bellefonte last Thursday, and spent the afternoon with Mrs. Ollie Mays at this place.

——Mr. John Mullen, the enterprising shoe merchant of Renova, Pa., spent several days with friends in Centre Hall. John was a former resident of this place, and is always welcomed by his many friends.

——Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, is spending several days with his brother, William Wolf, having come to attend the dedication of the Lutheran church at Bellefonte on last Sabbath.

——Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Washington, D. C., arrived on Monday, after a two weeks' stay at the World's Fair, and will spend some time with Mrs. Bayards' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill.

——Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reesman, accompanied by Mr. Reesmans' mother and brother, of Plainfield, Ill., left on Saturday by carriage for Millheim, where they remained over Sunday. They will visit friends in Sugar Valley and Nittany before returning home.

——Prof. C. R. Neff, the principal of the borough schools, was busy the first few days of this week examining scholars and assigning them to the proper departments. The schools are unusually full and the teachers have a hard winter's work before them. But their efficient and telling work of last winter is ample guarantee that they will meet with equal success during the present term.—Millheim *Journal*.

FOUND GUILTY

WAHN HELD FOR THE DEATH OF MRS. WINKLEMAN.

Judge Furst Sentences Him to Five Years Imprisonment, a Fine of $300 and Cost of Prosecution.

John A. Whan, who was convicted on Friday last of causing the death of Mrs. Winkleman, was on Monday sentenced by Judge Furst to pay a fine of $300, the costs of the prosecution and to undergo five years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary in solitary confinement. Before sentence was imposed Wahn admitted his guilt and that he had practiced his nefarious profession for some time, even while engaged in church work and a leader in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was taken to the penitentiary the same day.

Mr. Whan, in his statement to the court, as per the *Gazette* said: In the bottom of my heart I claim I am not guilty of the charge brought against me. If I should go before my Judge above us now, I could'nt say more than that I am not guilty. No special arrangement had been made for me to meet any one at the Winkleman residence on this particular day, except that which I had made with Miss Maggie, a sister to Mrs. Winkleman. When asked by the court why he took the instruments along, which were produced in court during the said trial, he said that it was his custom to take those along; and especially on this trip as he had them with him primarily for another case which he expected to meet or handle on the same trip.

Then Mr. Whan went on to state (and that is where it was he made his mistake before the court) that this was the first instance in his life where he made a miss or mistake, and he would not have done so in this instance except through the fact that he was'nt allowed supreme control of the case, and if such had been accorded him the results would not be what they are today.

I am willing to answer for anything I have done or have said. All statements are such that I cannot, or would not misconstrue under any circumstances.

Judge Furst, in his sentence, among other remarks said: The evidence in this case is quite fully substantiated by the verdict of the jury sitting in this case. There has been some charges before this court that this was clearly a Clinton county case. While the principal evidence may, under the circumstances, place you under law of said county, yet the deed for which you are charged was committed in Centre county and if the Clinton county courts are similar to those of Centre, they will bring your accomplice, Miss Maggie Mauck, to justice as an accomplice in this case. In the justice of humanity and honest treatment to all people concerned, this court could not construe the case otherwise. The human mind revolts at such a case, and if the matter were brought before an English court it would be death. There is no excuse for you to come here now; you have figured in the Y. M. C. A., in Lock Haven and made them believe that you were with the best elements of the public and at the same time these matters were carried on; you have taken human life in hand and consequently the law in your own hand.

The sentence of the court therefore is that you pay a fine of $300, cost of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Western penitentiary, at Pittsburg, in solitary confinement for a period of five years.

Teachers' Institutes.

The teachers' institute for Blair county will meet at Hollidyasburg on Nov. 20; Bedford, at Bedford on Dec. 18; Cambria, at Ebensburg on Nov. 27; Centre, at Bellefonte on December 18; Clinton, at Lock Haven on Dec. 18; Fulton, at McConnellsburg on Dec. 18; Huntingdon, at Huntingdon on Nov. 13; Indiana, at Indiana on Dec. 25; Juniata, at Mifflintown on Nov. 27; Lycoming, at Muncy on Dec. 18; Mifflin, at Lewistown on Nov. 27; Perry, at New Bloomfield on Dec. 4; Somerset at Somerset on Dec. 18; Westmoreland, at Greensburg on Dec. 18.

Fire in a Mine.

On Last Thursday morning fire was discovered in mine No. 6 of the Berwind White Coal company at Horatio, near Punxsutawney, and how it took fire is not known. At the time of the fire twenty-two men were at work in the mine and nineteen of them escaped. Moses Hughes, aged 45, and two sons, Aaron and John, are still in the mine. It is thought the mine must be flooded before the flames can be extinguished and doubtless the three unfortunate men will never be taken out alive.

The New Railroad.

The Philipsburg and Altoona railroad is almost completed from Ramey to Philipsburg, which is as far as it will be built this year. The connection with the Beech Creek road will be made in a few days and two locomotives are ready now and waiting to be shipped. We do not know whether passenger trains will be run to Ramey or not, says the Philipsburg *Ledger*.

NARROWLY ESCAPED.

An Attempt Made to Burn the Presbyterian Church at Bellefonte.

An attempt was made on last Saturday morning to burn the Presbyterian church at Bellefonte, and had not the flames been discovered early in the morning by Mrs. Cleaver, wife of the man who has charge of the church, the beautiful edifice would have burned to the ground.

Early in the morning Mrs. Cleaver went to sweep the church for Sunday services, and when she opened the door was surprised to find the building filled with smoke. She immediately gave the alarm and an examination of the building was made, when it was discovered the outside door at the rear of the church was ablaze and a large sill was already burned. By the use of several buckets of water the fire was extinguished.

The fire had been started by placing a peach basket of inflammable matter on top of a stick and placing it in the doorway. The fire was just discovered in time to save the new $5,000 pipe organ, and also of saving the church, which has quite recently been repaired by that congregation at a cost of $15,000.

Railroad Day at the Fair.

Friday, September 15, has been set apart as railroad day at the World's Fair, and a committee of leading railroad men is working hard to make the occasion one to be remembered. The date selected is the sixty-third anniversary of the opening of the London and Manchester road, the first road ever constructed. The day is to be made one of special interest to railway officers and employes of all departments of the railway service. Addresses will be made in the forenoon in festival hall, such prominent men as Chauncey M. Depew, George B. Roberts, Charles F. Meyer, E. T. Jeeffry and W. C. Von Horn having been invited to speak. The committee has issued a circular requesting the co-operation of all railway officials, and asking that as many employes as can be spared be allowed to visit the Fair on that day.

Millheim to Have Electric Light.

Our wide-awake neighbors down in Millheim have at last secured one improvement; they have contracted with an Altoona party to light the boro by electricity. The plant will be located in the building that was to be occupied by the knitting factory. There will be 36 street lights, the cost of which will be $260 per year. The present system of lighting the town by oil lamps costs about $150 per year. Private parties, stores, churches and hotels will also use the electric light. The plant will be in operation in about six weeks.

Now if, while they are at it, they will only add an electric railroad to Coburn, then Millheim would surely be happy.

It Costs Nothing.

It costs nothing to be kind.

It costs nothing to speak kindly of another instead of saying bad things.

It costs nothing to be tidy and decent in your appearance.

It costs nothing to do a favor when one can but won't out of jealousy.

It costs nothing to be polite and respectful in your bearing upon all occasions.

It costs nothing to mind your own affairs and let others alone.

It costs nothing to tell the truth.

It costs nothing to be honest.

In short, it costs nothing to be a man or a lady, upon all occasions.

Farmers' Institutes.

The state board of agriculture has received applications from 107 local or farmers' institutes. This is considerably in excess of the number held last year and there are a number of counties yet to hear from. It is estimated that not less than 200 applications will be on file by October 1st, when the list is closed, dates assigned and all arrangements made for the holding of institutes.

To be Held at Williamsport.

The second annual convention of the Epworth League of Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 17, 18 and 19. 1893. This convention will be the largest gathering of Methodist young people that ever assembled in Pennsylvania. It will bring together the best heart and the best brain of the young people of the great Methodist church.

To Save the Trees.

A peach grower, whose trees were attacked by the "yellows," and who had lost quite a number by the disease states that he cured the trees by the use of scraps of iron placed in the soil around them, his theory being that the trees were deficient in iron. After practicing the iron treatment he states that the trees grew vigorously and bore fruit for years.

Seriously Ill.

Will Shoop, son of Mr. Samuel Shoop, who removed from this place to Williamsport several months ago, is lying dangerously ill at that place, suffering from inflamation of the bowels and an abscess. He was taken to the hospital several days ago to have an operation performed, which it is hoped will greatly relieve his sufferings.

SHUT DOWN.

The Valentine Furnace Closes Down for an Indefinite Period.

One of Bellefonte's industries at which are employed about five hundred men, closed down last Wednesday for an indefinite period. A week or so ago the mines, operated by the Valentine Furnace Co., were closed down owing to the dullness of trade and no market for the product of the furnace. The manufactured iron on hand was large and it was the intention of the company to operate the furnace until the stock on hand was used up when the furnace also would close down, which occurred last Wednesday night. About five hundred men employed in the various departments were left unemployed.

Needed repairs will be made about the furnace and when the supply of iron on hand has been reduced, operations will be resumed.

Solving the Tramp Problem.

A Kansas woman who has been elected police justice of her city has adopted a novel solution of the tramp problem. The first tramp who was brought before her for judgment was sentenced to two baths a day for ten days and to hard labor on the stonepile, with the order that he should be fed if he worked and starved if he shirked. The prisoner survived the ordeal, but now the first question a tramp asks on approaching a Kansas town is whether the police justice is a man or woman.

Fell from His Engine.

On last Friday while a Bald Eagle valley freight train was stopped at Milesburg, William Blair, of Lock Haven, engineer on the train, while walking about in the cab, tripped over the poker and fell head first out onto the track. He suffered intensely and his fellow trainmen put him on a stretcher and took him to Bellefonte, where railroad physician, Dr. George F. Harris, attended him. No bones were broken nor any internal injury, though his back was badly wrenched.

Just Arrived.

A nephew of Mr. Strohmeier, arrived here from Germany on Thursday, of last week. He is a young man 18 years of age and an upholsterer by trade. He speaks of times being tough in the old country on account of the failure of crops. A cow sells there for about $50 and pork is worth 15 cents per pound. From these prices we judge that butter and milk are not a common thing on the tables of the Germans and that meat scarcely finds its way to their meals at all. The young man's name is —— ——.

Served in the Army.

John Williams, a former citizen of Lock Haven, but now a resident of Johnsonburg, at a campfire of the Old Bucktail regiment held at Curwensville last week, stated that himself and thirteen brothers served in the army during the war and that all lived to return to their homes and that ten of the veterans were still alive. Mr. Williams was the only member of his family who served in the Bucktail regiment. His family were a small army within themselves.

A Big Peach Year.

The present year gives strong indications of being the greatest peach year ever known in this country. Figures of the traffic over the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad system, centering from the Delaware peach districts, show that the output will be enormous. During four days of last week they transported nearly 1,150 car loads, which average 550 baskets to a car, a total of 932,500 baskets.

Centre Baptists Meet.

The association of Baptists, comprising the churches of Mifflin, Centre, Blair and Huntingdon counties, convened in its sixty-third anniversary in the Logan Valley Baptist church at Bellwood, last week. Nearly all of the twenty-eight churches in the district were represented. The total membership of that association is about 2,400.

Grind their Own Wheat.

A number of Pennsylvania farmers who went to the World's Fair found improved milling machinery there that will enable them to grind their own wheat in the old fashioned water-mills and make flour equal to the best made in Minneapolis. They at once purchased this machinery, put it in an old abandoned mill, and are now surprising Western Pennsylvania with what is called the revival of a lost art.

In Good Health.

Cleveland has returned to Washington again with his family, a perfectly well man. All the fuss made about his being a sick man, came from his having the toothache and the pulling of two teeth in consequence. From this a news gatherer manufactured an alarming story of cancer in the jaw bone and all such stuff.

Dog Days Over.

Last week ended the dog days. The season has been one of great drouth, causing low streams and much damage of crops, and days of intense heat. It is hoped that the end of the dog days will end all these discomforts.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Cases Decided and up for Trial the Past Week.

Court called Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, case of Com. vs. Robert Watkins was taken up and disposed of; charged with keeping a house of ill-fame and drunkenness, Pros. J. J. Smith; defendant found guilty; sentence $25 fine, cost of prosecution and one year in county jail.

Com. vs. Geo. Cathcart, charge surety of the peace; case dismissed and prosecutor, James Parks to pay costs.

Com. vs. Samuel Bennett, pros. Fred. Schiele; defendant being charged with burglary; the case was tried in the Oyer and Terminer. Defendant being arraigned in open court pleads not guilty; after hearing the testimony of the Com. court adjourned until 7.15 in the evening.

Court called at 7.15. It being found by the Com. that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge of burglary, the District attorney asked for a nolle pros. Adjourned until 9 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, court called. The grand jury returned a true bill against Samuel Bennet for larceny.

Com. vs. Sophia Daughtery, pros. Michael Daugherty. Bill ignored; defendant to pay the costs.

The following civil case was disposed of: Thomas Meyer vs. John Alexander and H. S. Taylor, admr's of Geo. Alexander, dec'd. Verdict for plaintiff for $1092, and $50 attorney com.

Case of Com. vs. Samuel Bennett finally disposed of by defendant pleading guilty to the charge of larceny. Sentence, one dollar fine, restore stolen goods to the prosecutor, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment at hard labor in the Western penitentiary for a period of twelve months.

At this juncture, upon motion of John G. Love, Henry T. Hall, Dist. Att'y of Clinton county, was admitted to practice in the several courts in Centre county.

The next case taken up was that of Com. vs. John M. Wahn, charged with having committed an abortion on the person of Mrs. Winkleman, on the 8th of April last, at Nittany; prosecutor Jacob H. Keller, County Detective of Clinton county, and chief-of-police of Lock Haven. This case had attracted a great deal of interest throughout Centre and Clinton counties, and the court house was well filled by the curious. After the jury was sworn ex-Judge Orvis opened the case for the Com. It took till 9:30 on Friday morning to hear all the commonwealth's testimony and then it rested its case. E. R. Chambers opened the case for the defence. After all their witnesses was heard E. R. Chambers and W. F. Reeder argued the case for the defendant in a very able and fluent manner. Ex-Judge J. H. Orvis then took up the case for the commonwealth and argued the case plainly and ably. Judge Furst then charged the jury in a plain and impartial manner, and the jury retired at 5.10. About 7.30 that evening the foreman of the jury announced that they had agreed upon verdict, "guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The first case called was that of A. B. McNitt, J. Henry Keller, John Leech and George M. Boal, adm'r of James Leech, dec'd.

Sci. Fa Sur judgment verdict, for plaintiff. Real debt, $2039.10 and attorneys commission of $150.

Josiah Neff and Kate M. Shoop now for use of H. F. Bitner vs. Robert O'Boyle Adm'r of Flora O'Boyle dec'd and Robert O'Boyle her husband. Verdict for plaintiff for $262,50.

D. W. Herring vs. A. M. Hoover and Ada T. Hoover, his wife, and Rebecca Musser. Verdict for defendant. Court adjourned at 10.50 a. m. till 2 p. m.

Court called at 2 p. m. The first case called was D. M. Butts executor of Ruth B. Armor dec'd, vs. Monroe Armor, Anistasia Armor, Amanda Miller, Estella Armor and Benner Armor guardians adlitem of George Armor, Grace Armor, and Louisa Armor, minor children of Mary Armor, dec'd. Feigned issue. Court adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Tuesday morning court called at 8.45 The Armor will case continued all day. The contestants closed their testimony at 4 p. m. and the case for the executor opened. Adjourned at 5.30.

Wednesday morning court called at 8.45. The Armor will case continued. Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Stung by a Yellow Jacket.

A yellow jacket stung John Horner a few days ago, which had quite a serious effect upon him, robust a man as he is. It laid him up a few days.

A Friend Worth Having.

The Pittsburg *Times* long ago established a reputation for enterprise which placed it in the front rank of the great news papers of the country. Its latest move has been to secure a special train service which enables the *Times* to reach all parts of central Pennsylvania early in the day, and from one to eight hours ahead of the Philadelphia papers. The publishers of the *Times* have arranged to print daily all the news of this section. In addition Hon. Henry Hall, who is a member of the *Times* editorial staff, will furnish a series of articles on the institutions, the progress and the celebrities of those counties, which should be read by every body. Central Pennsylvania has been neglected by the news papers of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and it is gratifying to note that the Pittsburg *Times* proposes to get into touch with us. The *Times* is delivered by agents for six cents a week, gives all the news of the world, and should be liberally supported.

Studying for the Ministry.

M. S. Derstine, who has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school for several years, last Sunday morning presided for the last time preparatory to his departure for entering a course of studies for the ministry at Dickinson college, in consequence of which the school passed appropriate resolutions of regret at his separation from them, etc.—Lewistown *Free Press*.

Death of Michael Zeigler.

Michael Zeigler, an old residenter of Millheim, died in that place on Sunday morning, aged 76 years, 4 months and 28 days. Mr. Zeigler had several strokes of paralysis in the past eighteen months, and his death was not unlooked for from the effects. His wife died about eighteen years ago. Mr. Zeigler was a saddler by trade and generally known in the lower end of the valley. He has seven children living, three sons and four daughters.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

The new Rudy wheat, for sale by Michael Burkholder, Centre Hall, at $1.00 per bushel. 7 bushels were sown on near seven acres, yielding 200 bushels of fine wheat, threshing 8 bushels o the 100 sheaves. Order soon. 9-14

Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats, - now $1.00
$2.00 Hats, - now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats, now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

A New Line of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

10c. For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

50c. for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

19c. For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

5c. for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

5c. for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

4c. for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

4c. for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

Garmans.